

CORE INITIATIVES

Acquisition and Financial Management Panel (ACQPANEL)

Description	<p>The Deputy Secretary of Defense directed the establishment of a working group to develop a course of action to alleviate the systematic problem of unmatched disbursements (UMD). Under the guidance of the Acquisition and Financial Management Working Group Panel (ACQPANEL), co-chaired by the USD(C) and the Principal Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition and Technology), the Acquisition and Financial Management Working Group was chartered for that purpose. The group produced a report which presents 48 recommendations, focusing primarily on short and mid-term improvements. This initiative will implement those recommendations.</p> <p>The Acquisition and Financial Management Panel (ACQPANEL) implementation initiative will focus on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• reengineering business processes• consolidating and standardizing systems• integrating with other communities• accessing internal controls• improving data accuracy
Title and Description of Nonconformance	<p>The ACQPANEL implementation initiative corrects weaknesses that have a critical impact on financial operations or data that impacts and involves mission impairment requiring excessive overrides, work-arounds, and manual intervention in the areas of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• data accuracy• ability to integrate with other communities
Source of Discovery of Nonconformance	<p>The sources of discovery of nonconformance for the ACQPANEL implementation initiative are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• non-compliance with regulations• general process improvements
Impact on Current Operations	<p>The impact on current operations of the ACQPANEL implementation initiative is that today's acquisition process is dependent on hard copy documents that are distributed and repetitively entered into multiple systems.</p>

Data entry errors and the lack of timely distribution of contract documents among program managers, contracting offices, contract administration offices, payment offices, and accounting offices are the major contributors to UMDs.

The main focus is on systemic changes to prevent the occurrence of conditions that result in UMDs. The recommendations include:

- equipping selected current (legacy) contract writing systems
- the contract administration system, and selected accounting systems with Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) capabilities
- providing the Navy systems commands with automated contract writing and EDI capabilities
- assigning data entry responsibility to contracting officers and administrators
- simplifying contract structure
- revising contract payment logic for progress payments and cost type vouchers

A central theme of the recommendations is to make extensive use of EDI and expanded transaction sets to eliminate duplicate data entry and make timely distributions of contractual and financial data.

Objectives

The objectives of the ACQPANEL implementation initiative are to:

- become compliant with regulations
- correct data accuracy
- improve internal controls
- eliminate unmatched disbursements and negative unliquidated obligations

Responsible Manager

The ACQPANEL office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

DFAS/DDP
Program Manager
 Jerry Hinton

DSN: 327-0328
 Comm: (703) 607-0328
 Fax: (703) 607-0128
 E-mail:

Functional Category

ACQPANEL is a cross functional level initiative that impacts the following functions:

- Procurement
- Procurement Accounting
- General Accounting
- Work In Capital Accounting
- Accounts Payable
- Disbursing

Supporting System Architecture

The ACQPANEL implementation initiative receives source data from the following systems:

Source	Data Supplied	Rating
CPAS	Contract Pay Notices (CPN)	Timely and Accurate
GAFS	Contract Awards	Timely and Sometimes Accurate
SABRS	Contract Awards	Timely and Sometimes Accurate
	Disbursements	Timely and Accurate
SAMMS	Contract Awards and CPN	Timely and Accurate
SAPAS	Contract Awards and CPN	Timely and Sometimes Accurate
SOMARDS	Contract Awards and CPN	Timely and Sometimes Accurate
STARS	Disbursements	Timely and Sometimes Accurate
IPC	Disbursements	Timely and Accurate
MOCAS	CPN	Timely and Accurate
SAMMS	CPN	Timely and Accurate
SRD-1	Disbursements	Timely and Accurate
STARS 1-PAY	Disbursements	Timely and Accurate
CAPS	Contract Awards	Timely and Sometimes Accurate
IAPS	Contract Awards	Timely and Sometimes Accurate
MOCAS	Contract Awards	Timely and Sometimes Accurate
	Invoices	Timely and Accurate
	Receipts	Timely and Sometimes Accurate

SAMMS	Contract Awards	Timely and Accurate
	Invoices	Timely and Accurate
	Receipts	Timely and Accurate
STARS 1-PAY	Contract Awards	Timely and Sometimes Accurate
	Invoices	Timely and Accurate

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the ACQPANEL implementation initiative:

Action	Begin Date	End Date
ACQFMWG Chartered		Nov 93
ACQFMWG Started Review		Jan 94
ACQFMWG Audit Report		Jun 95
Implement 48 Recommendations	Apr 95	
Cross Functional ACQPANEL Established	Aug 95	

Resource Requirements

The following are implementation costs for the ACQPANEL implementation initiative in then years and millions:

The total investment through September 30, 1997 is \$39.8 million.

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
\$7.8	\$5.9	\$2.4	\$2.5	\$0.6	\$0.6

The following are full time staffing requirements for the ACQPANEL implementation initiative:

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
85	68	27	27	6	6

Benefits

The following are qualitative benefits of the ACQPANEL initiative:

- transfers of funds overnight using Agency Location Code (ALC)
- lowers data entry cost
- decreased paper handling
- eliminates mailing costs
- improves management of inter-agency reporting periods and reconciliation on accounting payable and receivable
- saves over \$6 million annually in government-wide interest avoidance
- provides better cash management

Automated Disbursing System (ADS)

Description

The Automated Disbursing System (ADS) replacement initiative will be the sole payment system for the Department of the Navy (DoN) and associated Defense Finance and Accounting Service (DFAS) Cleveland Center Operating Locations (OPLOCs). The ADS initiative is fully compliant and capable of producing U.S. Treasury mandated financial returns and DoD reporting requirements.

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The following are barriers and impediments associated with the ADS replacement initiative:

- delayed decision to implement Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) to the DFAS-CL and associated OPLOCs
- prolonged decision in the Disbursing Strategy Study
- funding for planned enhancements to ADS
- dependent on deployment of Integrated Automated Travel System (IATS) 5.0 by June 1, 1997
- ADS interface with Standard Accounting and Reporting System (STARS) and Defense Civilian Pay System (DCPS), unresolved issues

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The source of discovery of nonconformance for the ADS replacement initiative is the recognized need to automate manual disbursing and accounting pay related functions within the Department.

Impact on Current Operations

The impact on current operations of the ADS replacement initiative is that ADS was designed to automate manual disbursing and accounting pay related functions in the Department. The current automated procedure replaced manual issuance of DD 2277's, most NAVCOMPT 3055 payrolls, and various miscellaneous transactions (disbursement and collection).

The ADS replacement initiative successfully automated the manual input of data into the financial reporting system and eliminated the need for manual posting of daily transactions to a "cash book" or spreadsheet, as well as daily deputy disbursing officer reporting.

Objectives	<p>The targeted goals for the ADS initiative is full deployment of ADS to all DFAS-CL OPLOCs and the U.S. Navy by FY 1999 and to eliminate all manual processes currently used. The ADS replacement initiative will eliminate the following disbursing legacy systems:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SRD-1 at OPLOC-Norfolk, VA (Army payments only) • Defense Disbursing System at OPLOC-Pensacola, FL • Defense Disbursing System at OPLOC-Charleston, SC
Responsible Manager	<p>The ADS office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:</p> <p>DFAS-HQ/F <u>Project Manager</u> Audrey Cobler</p> <p>DSN: 580-6558 Comm: (216) 522-6558 Fax: (216) 522-5344</p>
Functional Category	<p>The ADS replacement initiative is a function level initiative that impacts the Disbursing function.</p>
Supporting System Architecture	<p>The following finance and accounting systems link to the ADS replacement initiative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On-line Paying and Collecting System (OPAC) • Integrated Automated Travel System (IATS) • Defense Financial Reporting and Reconciliation System (DFRRS) and Financial Reporting System (FRS) • Recertification Check System (RCR) • Defense Check Reconciliation Module (DCRM) • Centralized Expenditure Reporting Processing System (CERPS) • Centralized Master Edit Table (CMET) • Defense Civilian Pay System (DCPS) • Standard Accounting and Reporting System (STARS)

Milestones

The following milestone applies to the ADS replacement initiative:

Action	End Date
Full deployment of ADS to all DFAS-CL OPLOCs and the U.S. Navy	FY 99

Resource Requirements

The following are implementation costs for the ADS replacement initiative in then years and millions:

The total investment through September 30, 1997 is \$2.3 million.

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
\$0.9	\$0.8	\$0.8	\$0.7	\$0.7	\$0.7

Benefits

The following are qualitative benefits of the ADS replacement initiative:

- provide a single automated disbursing system that supports all Department of the Navy disbursing activities
- eliminate six Navy DSSNs through centralized disbursing at DFAS-CL
- produce one standard financial report under DFAS-CL DSSN vice multiple reporting from individual activities
- comply with Treasury mandated regulations, i.e., Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT), Electronic Data Interchange (EDI), On-line Payment and Collection (OPAC)
- support Navy travel
- support entitlements and accounting customers needs
- reduce disbursing resources through consolidation
- produce auditable financial statements and Treasury reports

Automated Financial Entitlements System (AFES)

Description The Automated Financial Entitlements System (AFES) sustainment initiative sustains this travel pay legacy system and its transition to the interim and migratory system, Integrated Automated Travel System (IATS), and to the vendor pay legacy system and transition to the interim migratory system, Computerized Accounts Payable System (CAPS).

Title and Description of Nonconformance The AFES sustainment initiative corrects weaknesses that have a critical impact on financial operations or data that impacts and involves operations that impede realizing economies of scale.

Sources of Discovery of Nonconformance The sources of discovery of nonconformance for the AFES sustainment initiative are:

- system managers
- user reviews
- management control reviews

Responsible Manager The AFES office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

DFAS-HQ/F
Project Manager
 Richard O. Helms

DSN: 332-4894
 Comm: (703) 602-4894
 Fax: (703) 607-0888
 E-mail:

Functional Category The AFES sustainment initiative is a function level initiative that impacts the Vendor Pay function.

Pace of Corrective Action The following table shows the pace of corrective action for the AFES sustainment initiative:

Year Identified	FY 94
Targeted Correction in Last Year's Report	FY 97

Current Target Date	FY 97
Reason for Change in Date(s)	N/A

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the AFES sustainment initiative.

Action	End Date
Replace AFES with SRD-I at OPLOC Rock Island	Jun 95
Replace AFES at one OPLOC	Jul 95
Replace AFES (Disbursing Functions) with SRD-I	Dec 97
Replace AFES (Accounts Payable Functions) with CAPS	Jul 98
Replace AFES (Travel Entitlement Computations) with IATS	TBD

Validation Process

The validation process for the AFES sustainment initiative will be:

- transaction testing
 - evaluations
 - reviews
-

Accounting and Inventory Management System (AIMS)

Description	<p>The Accounting and Inventory Management System (AIMS) Year 2000 (Y2K) initiative is an operational financial system that edits transactions from store systems. The AIMS initiative processes receipts, issues, adjustments, and maintains line item inventory by store.</p> <p>The AIMS Y2K initiative will focus on Year 2000 (Y2K) activities.</p>
Title and Description of Nonconformance	<p>The AIMS Y2K initiative does not have an impact on financial operations or data.</p>
Source of Discovery of Nonconformance	<p>The source of discovery of nonconformance of the AIMS initiative is Y2K activities.</p>
Objectives	<p>The objective of the AIMS initiative is to implement a Y2K compliant system.</p>
Responsible Manager	<p>The AIMS office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:</p> <p>DeCA <u>Program Manager</u> Kay Walker</p> <p>DSN: Comm: (804) 734-8833 Fax: E-mail:</p>
Functional Category	<p>The AIMS Y2K initiative is a system level initiative that impacts the Inventory Tracking and Accounting function.</p>
Title and Description of Nonconformance	<p>The AIMS Y2K initiative does not have an impact on financial operations or data.</p>

Supporting System Architecture

The AIMS Y2K initiative receives source data from the following system:

Source	Data Supplied	Rating
DIBS	Financial Data	Timely and Accurate

The AIMS Y2K initiative transmits source data to the following system:

Destination	Data Supplied	Rating
SAVES	Financial Data	Timely and Accurate

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the AIMS Y2K initiative:

Action	Begin Date	End Date
Programming	Apr 98	May 98
Documentation	Apr 98	May 98
Help Desk	May 98	Jun 98
Training	Jun 98	Jun 98
Field Deployment	Jun 98	Jul 98

Base Operations Support System (BOSS)

Description

Base Operations Support System (BOSS) is the selected interim migratory Defense Working Capital Fund (DWCF) system supporting the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) retail supply business area and the Defense Finance and Accounting Service (DFAS).

BOSS users include:

- base supply
- contracting
- accounting and finance functions in their respective installation support roles throughout DLA
- Department of Defense Education Activity (DoDEA)
- Defense Reutilization and Marketing Service (DRMS) including the DoD Hazardous Waste Program

BOSS is a real-time, interactive system used for:

- receiving
- ordering
- issuing and accounting for supplies and services

The BOSS compliancy initiative will enhance the system and focus on ensuring compliance with the:

- Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act (FMFIA)
- Chief Financial Officers' (CFO) Act
- Key Accounting Requirements (KARs)

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The BOSS compliancy initiative corrects weaknesses that have a critical impact on financial operations or data that impacts inefficient and unnecessary procedures that result in the reduction of operational readiness or effectiveness in the area of internal controls.

Also, the BOSS compliancy initiative corrects weaknesses that have a critical impact on financial operations or data that impacts mission impairment requiring excessive overrides, work-arounds, and manual intervention in the area of compliancy with regulations.

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance	<p>The sources of discovery of nonconformance for the BOSS compliancy initiative are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • non-compliance with regulations • general process improvement • technical and IPC support cost • Year 2000 (Y2K) compliance 								
Objectives	<p>The objectives of the BOSS initiative are to modify BOSS to comply with all FMFIA, CFO Act, DoD Financial Management Regulations (FMR), and Key Accounting Requirements (KAR).</p>								
Responsible Manager	<p>The BOSS offices of primary responsibility and responsible managers are:</p> <table> <tr> <td data-bbox="483 772 820 877"> DLSC-IS DFAS-CO/AT <u>Program Manager (DLA)</u> Eric Taylor </td><td data-bbox="901 810 1247 877"> <u>Program Manager (DFAS)</u> Keith Westby </td></tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="483 919 738 951">DSN: 427-6575</td><td data-bbox="901 919 1031 951">869-7319</td></tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="483 957 584 989">Comm:</td><td data-bbox="901 957 1112 989">(614) 693-7319</td></tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="483 995 544 1026">Fax:</td><td data-bbox="901 995 1112 1026">(614) 693-7813</td></tr> </table>	DLSC-IS DFAS-CO/AT <u>Program Manager (DLA)</u> Eric Taylor	<u>Program Manager (DFAS)</u> Keith Westby	DSN: 427-6575	869-7319	Comm:	(614) 693-7319	Fax:	(614) 693-7813
DLSC-IS DFAS-CO/AT <u>Program Manager (DLA)</u> Eric Taylor	<u>Program Manager (DFAS)</u> Keith Westby								
DSN: 427-6575	869-7319								
Comm:	(614) 693-7319								
Fax:	(614) 693-7813								
Functional Category	<p>The BOSS compliancy initiative is a system level initiative that impacts the following functions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cost Accounting • Transportation Pay • Inventory Tracking and Accounting • Receivables and Collections • Procurement • Working Capital Fund • Accounts Payable • Disbursing • Budgetary General Ledger • Accounting Information • Funds Control • Financial Reporting 								

Supporting System Architecture The BOSS compliancy initiative receives source data from the following systems:

Source	Data Supplied	Rating
SRD-1	Disbursement	Timely and Accurate
DAAS	Interfund	Timely and Accurate

The BOSS compliancy initiative transmits data to the following systems:

System	Data Supplied	Rating
CAPS	Contract	Timely and Accurate
DBMS	Financial and Accounting and Obligations	Timely and Accurate
DAISY	Hazardous	Sometimes Timely and Accurate
M204	Treasury	Timely and Accurate
EMACS	Material Management	Timely and Accurate

Pace of Corrective Action The following table shows the pace of corrective action for the BOSS compliancy initiative.

Year Identified	Jun 94
Targeted Correction Date in Last Year's Report	FY 95
Current Target Date	FY 98
Reason for Change in Date(s)	Implementation of all WCF compliancy SCRs is scheduled for Mar 98

Milestones The following milestones apply to the BOSS initiative:

Action	End Date
Parse and Enhance Programs	Nov 96
Requirements Analysis	Dec 96
System Design	Jan 97
Develop and Test Cases	Feb 97
Code and Unit Test	Apr 98
Database Build	Apr 98

Documentation	Apr 98
System Test	Apr 98
Functional Test	Jul 98

Resource Requirements

The following are implementation costs for the BOSS compliancy initiative in then years and millions:

The total investment through September 30, 1997 is \$3.1 million. (DLA)

The total investment through September 30, 1997 is \$1.1 million. (DFAS)

The total cumulative investment cost through implementation (excluding maintenance) is \$5.5 million. (DLA)

DFAS

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
\$0	\$0.50	\$0.50	\$0.50	\$0.50	\$0.50

The following are full-time staffing requirements of the DFAS BOSS compliancy initiative:

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
3	0	0	0	0	0

Validation Process

The validation process for the BOSS compliancy initiative is:

- system testing
 - internal control reviews
 - FMFIA Reviews
-

Benefits

The qualitative benefits of the BOSS initiative are:

- avoids total mission failure in environmental and hazardous areas
 - estimated to require 70 full-time equivalents (FTEs) to manually accomplish this function for DLA
 - avoidance costs are estimated at \$2.4 million in mainframe recoding to be Y2K compliant
 - \$1.0 million per year in mainframe cost avoidance
-

Business Process Reengineering (BPR)

Description

Travel Pay includes payments made to personnel sent on Temporary Duty (TDY) or completing a Permanent Change of Station (PCS). The travel rates are based on the location of the duty. Generally, most costs are reimbursed based on actual expense, except the meals and incidentals.

The Business Process Reengineering (BPR) initiative for Travel Pay assists the Under Secretary of Defense Comptroller OUSD(C) in developing a Department-wide seamless, paperless temporary duty travel system.

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The BPR initiative corrects weaknesses that have a critical impact on financial operations or data that impact inefficient and unnecessary procedures that result in the reduction of operational readiness or effectiveness in the following areas:

- eliminate processing errors inherent in the current manual process
- improve customer satisfaction
- assess and implement appropriate internal controls

Objectives

As stated by the USD(C), the task force will take a “fresh look” or “clean sheet of paper” approach to evaluating and analyzing the entire travel network. General responsibilities include overseeing certain aspects of pilot test site testing of the concept of operation and assisting in developing acquisition strategies and plans. The specific Defense Finance Accounting Service (DFAS) responsibilities are:

- assist in the development of a concept of operations
 - identify and define applicable data elements
 - assist in the development of EC-EDI transaction sets to support travel reengineering
 - assist in the development and implementation of simplified accounting procedures
 - implement travel payments by electronic fund transfer
-

Responsible Manager

The BPR office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

DFAS-HQ/F
Program Manager
 Richard O. Helms

DSN: 332-4894
 Comm: (703) 602-4894
 Fax: (703) 607-0888
 E-mail:

Functional Category

The BPR initiative is a function level initiative that impacts the Accounts Payable function.

Supporting System Architecture

The BPR initiative will be supported by the DTS and will use commercial off-the-shelf (COTS) software linked to commercial travel offices (CTO). The BPR initiative will provide total travel service including orders, cost estimating, travel arrangements, vouchering, entitlement computation and EC-EDI links to accounting and disbursing systems. The DTS will be a contractor operation. The program is being developed under the direction of the PMO-DTS established under the auspices of the OUSD(C). Upon completion, DTS will be CFO compliant and utilize EC-EDI interfaces to provide data to DFAS. DFAS will be responsible for testing and certifying the computation software throughout the life of the program.

DTS represents the first large-scale federal attempt at a fully integrated solution via contract services and systems with broad functionality. DTS will be implemented on a regional basis over the life of the contract (approximately five years). DTS will also be implemented by function starting with "business" TDY first. As further entitlements are simplified, more functionality will be added.

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the BPR initiative.

Action	End Date
Travel Reengineering PMO-DTS Support	Apr 98
Defense Travel Reengineering System Changes	Sep 98
DoD Travel Reengineering Pilot Test	Mar 99

Benefits

The following are qualitative benefits of the BPR initiative:

- focuses on mission requirements
 - provides superior customer service
 - meets administrative needs of travelers, commanders, and process owners
 - reduces overall cost to government
 - provides a single DoD-wide travel service process
-

Centralized Accounting and Financial Resource Management System (CAFRMS)

Description	The Centralized Accounting and Financial Resource Management System (CAFRMS) is a legacy system. The CAFRMS supports agency and field-level accounting and financial reporting on execution of general funds in support of nuclear weapons matters.
Title and Description of Nonconformance	The CAFRMS corrects weaknesses that have a critical impact on financial operations or data that impacts and involves non-standard system operations that impede realizing economies of scale.
Source of Discovery	<p>The sources of discovery of nonconformance for the CAFRMS are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • system manager and user reviews • management control reviews
Impact on Current Operations	<p>The impact on current operations for the CAFRMS is to provide support for agency and field-level accounting and financial reporting on execution of general funds in support of nuclear weapons matters. Support is provided to the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defense Special Weapons Agency headquarters operations in Alexandria, VA • field operations in Albuquerque, NV • Armed Forces Radiology Research institute in Bethesda, MD (FY 1993 and prior) • On-Site Inspection Agency at Dulles, VA
Objectives	<p>The objectives of the CAFRMS is to enhance the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • formal transfer of management responsibility documentation • provide information necessary to produce CFO financial statements • initiate a corrective action milestone plan for replacing the legacy system

Responsible Manager

The CAFRMS office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

Defense Special Weapons Agency and DFAS-IN

Program Manager

Mary Lou Stokes

DSN:

Comm:

Fax:

E-mail: mstokes@cleveland.dfas.mil

Pace of Corrective Action

The following table shows the pace of corrective action for the CAFRMS:

Year Identified	FY 94
Targeted Correction Date in Last Year's Report	Pending Selection and Transition to a Standard DoD Migratory System
Current Target Date	N/A
Reason for Change in Date(s)	No Change

Milestones

The following milestone applies to the CAFRMS initiative:

Action	End Date
Automate Monthly Expenditure Reporting	Oct 95

Validation Process

The validation process for the CAFRMS will be:

- transaction testing
- evaluations
- reviews

**Results of
Validation**

The results of validation for the CAFRMS initiative are:

- financial statements that fairly present the results of operations and financial position
- reasonable compliance with laws and regulations for those transactions and events that may have a material effect on the financial statements

Benefits

The qualitative benefit for the CAFRMS is to provide information necessary to produce CFO financial statements.

Computerized Accounts Payable System (CAPS)

Description

The Computerized Accounts Payable System (CAPS) replacement initiative is a legacy system that accomplishes installation and center level vendor payments for the U.S. Army and Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) in accordance with the Prompt Payment Act (PPA).

Objectives

The objectives of the CAPS replacement initiative are to:

- purchase orders
- invoices
- receiving reports
- payment computation
- foreign currency calculations
- electronic funds transfer (EFT) payments
- PPA reporting and management reports
- establishes security and internal controls

Office of Primary Responsibility

The CAPS office of primary responsible and responsible manager are:

DFAS-HQ/F
Program Manager
 Ron Pasierb

DSN: 699-7710
 Comm: (317) 543-7710
 Fax: (317) 542-3184
 E-mail:

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the CAPS replacement initiative:

Action	End Date
Converted from CAPS 2.6 to CAPS Windows 1.1	Nov 97
Processed Marine Corps IMPAC Payments in CAPS	Jan 98
CAPS Clipper Version 2.8 (IMPAC)	Mar 98
Consolidate CAPS at all OPLOCs	Jul 98
Replace the Automated Financial Entitlements System (AFES) Accounts Payable Functionality with CAPS	Jul 98
CAPS Consolidation Project	Oct 98

Sustain and Upgrade CAPS to Support Consolidation Operations and Increase Functionality	Nov 98
Replace with CAPS CCP at all OPLOCs	Dec 98
Implement CAPS Version 3.0 which Contains Changes to Support Marine Corps Accounting Structure	Dec 99
Finalize CAPS Deployment	Dec 01

Resource Requirements

The following are implementation costs for the CAPS replacement initiative in then years and in millions:

The total investment through September 30, 1997 is \$8.4 million.

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
\$3.4	\$3.1	\$2.9	\$2.9	\$2.9	\$2.9
FY04	FY05				
\$2.9	\$2.9				

Benefits

The qualitative benefits of the CAPS replacement initiative are:

- provides a single vendor payment system that is integrated with procurement, disbursing, and accounting systems
- supports consolidation of DFAS finance and accounting operations
- reduces Department of Army vendor payment systems
- expands capability to interface with additional financial systems
- supports standard data element efforts
- supports reduction of manpower and cost of operation for finance and accounting offices
- supports streamlined functional changes
- enhances system performance using new technology available

Consolidated Acquisition Reporting System (CARS)

Description

The Consolidated Acquisition Reporting System (CARS) reporting initiative is a windows based data entry and reporting software package that maintains and reports information on defense programs. Its use is required for all Major Defense Acquisition Programs (MDAPs), but may also be used for non-MDAP programs.

The system consists of three reporting modules that generate the:

- Acquisition Program Baseline (APB)
- Selected Acquisition Report (SAR)
- Defense Acquisition Executive Summary

Quarterly unit cost and unit cost breach exception reporting. Additional statutory requirements are included in the DAES and the SAR, respectively. The CARS reporting initiative also includes some analysis routines (such as the computational module that supports the SAR cost change calculations), and the SAR and the DAES data checks.

The CARS reporting initiative will focus on:

- reengineering business processes
- accessing internal controls

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The source of discovery of nonconformance for the CARS reporting initiative is general process improvement.

Objectives

The objective of the CARS reporting initiative is to maintain and report information on all defense programs.

Responsible Manager

The CARS office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

OUSD(A&T)API/PM and OUSD(A&T)API/IM
Program Manager
 Dave Lloyd

DSN: 225-2558
 Comm: (703) 695-2558
 Fax: (703) 7501
 E-mail: lloyd@acq.osd.mil

Functional Category

The CARS reporting initiative is a system level initiative that impacts the following functions:

- Program Acquisition Costs
- Schedules and Performance
- Resource Planning and Reporting
- Operating and Support Costs

Resource Requirements

The following are implementation costs for the CARS reporting initiative in then years and in millions:

The total investment through September 30, 1997 is \$0.65 million.

The total estimated cumulative investment cost through implementation (excluding maintenance) is \$3.50 million through FY 2001.

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the CARS reporting initiative:

Action	Begin Date	End Date
Need Established	Sep 94	Sep 97
Completion V. 8.0 Upgrade	Sep 97	Sep 98

Benefits

The qualitative benefits of the CARS reporting initiative are:

- automated standardized classified report generation
- data access
- ad hoc reports
- query capability
- web interfaces for DoD Military Departments and Defense Agencies
- represents best alternative solution in DoD based 1995 SAM CIM analysis of 19 alternative program performance reporting systems

Commodity Command Standard System (CCSS)

Description	<p>The Commodity Command Standard System (CCSS) compliance initiative is a standard financial accounting system for the U.S. Army Materiel Command's five inventory control points (ICP). This system accounts for the funds of the Army Working Capital Fund (AWCF). CCSS represents the primary wholesale logistics management system in the U.S. Army.</p>
Title and Description of Nonconformance	<p>The CCSS compliance initiative corrects weaknesses that have a critical impact on financial operations or data that impacts and involves mission impairment requiring excessive overrides, work-arounds, and manual intervention in the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • compliance with regulations • audit findings
Source of Discovery of Nonconformance	<p>The sources of discovery of nonconformance of the CCSS compliance initiative are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Year 2000 compliance • Key Accounting Requirements (KAR) • audit deficiencies
Objectives	<p>The objectives of the CCSS compliance initiative are to maintain the CCSS finance modules and implement it as the interim migratory AWCF accounting system for Army Wholesale Supply. This initiative makes CCSS compliant with all laws, the Executive Branch, the Department of Defense (DoD), and the Defense Finance and Accounting Service (DFAS) policies, directives, and regulations.</p> <p>The objectives of the CCSS compliance initiative also include ensuring Chief Financial Officer's (CFO) Act compliance related to KAR and implementing system requirements to improve the reliability of the financial statements to ensure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • general ledger control and financial reporting • property and inventory accounting • accounting for receivables including advances • system controls (fund and internal) • audit trails

- cash procedures and accounts payable
- systems documentation
- system operations
- user information needs
- electronic data interchange
- Budget and Accounting Classification Code (BACC)

**Responsible
Manager**

The CCSS office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

DFAS-IN
Program Manager
Gerald Hummel

DSN: 699-3046
Comm: (317) 510-3046
Fax: (317) 510-3184

**Functional
Category**

The CCSS compliancy initiative is a system level initiative that impacts the following functions:

- Inventory Tracking and Accounting
- Receivables and Collections
- Procurement
- Working Capital Fund Accounting
- Accounts Payable

**Supporting System
Architecture**

The CCSS initiative receives source data from the following systems:

Source	Data Supplied	Rating
CCSS-Logistics	Supply Transactions	Timely and Accurate
COPS	Commitments and Obligations	Timely and Accurate
DEL MARS	Obligations and Collections	Timely and Accurate
MDMS	Commitments and Obligations	Timely and Accurate

The CCSS initiative transmits data to the following systems:

Destination	Data Supplied	Rating
EUD/APVM	Prevalidation Data	Timely and Accurate
CCSS-Logistics	Supply Transactions	Timely and Accurate

COPS	Commitments and Obligations	Timely and Accurate
DDB	Regulatory Reports	Timely and Accurate

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the CCSS compliancy initiative:

Action	End Date
Year 2000 Compliancy	Sep 98
KAR Compliancy	Sep 99
Audit Deficiencies	On-going

The following are implementation costs of the CCSS initiative in then years and millions:

The total capital investment through September 30, 1997 is \$2.82 million.

The total cumulative investment cost through implementation (excluding maintenance) is \$9.82 million through FY 2003.

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
\$1.39	\$3.6	\$0.50	\$0.50	\$0.50	\$0.50

The following full time staffing requirements for the CCSS initiative:

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
1	1	1	1	1	1

Benefits

The following quantitative benefits for the CCSS initiative are in then years and millions:

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
(\$2.6)	(\$2.6)	\$0.80	\$0.80	\$0.80	\$0.80

Contract Management Analysis System (CMAS-II)

Description

The Contracts Management Analysis System (CMAS-II) is a Lotus Notes application used within OUSD(A&T) to track and manage contracting activities that are on-going for the OUSD(A&T) staff. It tracks contracts, deliver orders, purchase orders, credit card purchases, and related deliverables. The CMAS-II initiative will focus on reengineering business processes.

**Title and
Description of
Nonconformance**

The CMAS-II initiative corrects weaknesses that have a critical impact on financial operations or data that involve inefficient and unnecessary procedures resulting in the reduction of operational readiness or effectiveness in the areas of:

- data accuracy
 - internal controls
-

**Source of Discovery
of Nonconformance**

The source of discovery of nonconformance for the CMAS-II initiative is general process improvement.

Objectives

The objective of the CMAS-II initiative is to improve internal controls.

**Responsible
Manager**

The CMAS-II office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

OUSD(A&T)-API/IM

Program Manager

Patrick B. Sampey

DSN:

Comm: (703) 607-3472

Fax:

E-mail: SampeyPB@acq.osd.mil

Functional Category

The CMAS-II initiative is a cross functional level initiative that impacts the following functions:

- Inventory Tracking and Accounting
- Procurement

In addition, the CMAS-II initiative has a number of smaller related initiatives including:

- IMPAC Purchase Card Management
- Purchase Request Tracking
- SD562 Lotus Notes and Web Interfaces
- Lotus Notes Contracts Administration

Supporting System Architecture

The CMSS-II initiative receives source data from the following systems:

Source	Data Supplied	Rating
OUSD(A&T) Customer Purchase Request	IT Purchase Requirements	Sometimes Timely and Inaccurate
SD562 Request for Contract Services	Contract, CLINs, Cost, Quantity, Description, Funding Estimate	Sometimes Timely and Sometimes Accurate
OSD Component Budget	IT-O&M, PROC, RDT&E Funds	Timely and Accurate
IMPAC Purchase Card Logs	IT Purchases by IMPAC Cards	Timely and Accurate

The CMAS-II initiative transmits data to the following systems:

Destination	Data Supplied	Rating
WHS/DIOR/S&S	SD562 Contract Requirements	Timely and Accurate
WHS/DIOR/S&S, WHS/B&F	IMPAC Purchase Card Expenditures	Timely and Accurate

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the CMAS-II initiative:

Action	Begin Date	End Date
Need Established, Requirements Analysis	May 97	
Contract Award	Sept 98	

CMAS-II Lotus Notes Development	Jan 98	Feb 98
Purchase Request and SD562 Interface Design	Mar 98	Mar 98
PR/562 Lotus Notes/Web Development	Mar 98	May 98
OUSD(A&T) IT Budget Execution Module	May 98	May 98
Reports Design and Development	Jun 98	Jun 98
System Documentation	Jun 98	Jul 98
Completion		Jul 98

Resource Requirements

The following are implementation costs for the CMAS II initiative in then years and in thousands.

The total investment through September 30, 1997 is \$50 thousand.

The total estimated cumulative investment cost through implementation (excluding maintenance) is \$140 thousand through FY 1998.

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
\$90	\$40	\$40	\$40	\$40	\$40

The following are full time staffing requirements for the CMAS-II initiative:

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
1	5	5	5	5	5

Benefits

The following are qualitative benefits and an enterprise solution for the CMAS-II initiative:

- contracts management award
- performance surveillance
- delivery accountability and closeout
- credit card purchase oversight
- IT budget preparation and execution

Defense Business Management System (DBMS)

Description

The Defense Business Management System (DBMS) improvement initiative is the interim migratory Defense Working Capital Fund (DWCF) accounting system for:

- distribution depots
- supply management
- information services
- commissary operations
- financial operations
- reutilization and marketing
- industrial plant equipment

DBMS serves as the migratory accounting system for DWCF in support of the following agencies:

- Defense Finance and Accounting Service
- Defense Commissary Agency
- Air Force Materiel Command
- Naval Supply

The DBMS improvement initiative will focus on:

- consolidating and standardizing systems
- integrating with other communities (travel)

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The DBMS improvement initiative corrects weaknesses that have a critical impact on financial operations or data that involves mission impairment requiring excessive overrides, work-arounds, and manual intervention in the area of compliancy with regulations.

Also, the DBMS improvement initiative corrects weaknesses that have a critical impact on financial operations or data that involves inefficient and unnecessary procedures that result in the reduction of operational readiness or effectiveness in the area of internal controls.

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance	<p>The sources of discovery of nonconformance for the DBMS improvement initiative are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • system managers • user reviews • audits
Impact on Current Operations	<p>The impact on current operations for the DBMS improvement initiative are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • schedule delays in implementing SCRs Pending Analysis of Alternatives System Replacement Study • technical information technology (IT) infrastructure • organizational risks (dependence on new or untested non-IT corporate or business skills, management, capabilities, or experience)
Objectives	<p>The objective of the DBMS initiative is to improve the system so that it is compliant with Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act (FMFIA) and Chief Financial Officers' (CFO) Act compliant and provides support for all DWCF accounting requirements. The Key Accounting Requirements (KARs) to be met are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KAR (01) General Ledger Control and Financial Reporting • KAR (02) Property and Inventory Accounting • KAR (03) Accounting for Receivables • KAR (04) Cost Accounting • KAR (05) Accrual Accounting • KAR (07) Systems Control • KAR (08) Audit Trails • KAR (09) Cash Procedures and Accounts Payable • KAR (12) User Information Needs • KAR (13) Budgetary Accounting

Responsible Manager

The DBMS offices of primary responsibility and the responsible managers are:

DFAS-CO/C
Program Manager
 Tom Joyce

DCAA
Program Manager
 Harold Hineman

DSN: 869-7026
 Comm: (614) 693-7026

(703) 767-2246

Fax:
 E-mail:

Supporting System Architecture

The DFAS and DCAA DBMS improvement initiative receives source data from the following systems:

Source	Data Supplied	Rating
Accounting Pre-Validation Module	APMV7	Timely and Accurate
Accounting Pre-Validation Module	APMV9	Timely and Accurate
ATAAPS	Military Time and Attendance	Timely and Accurate
BOSS	BOSS	Timely and Accurate
CFAS	Bonds	Timely and Accurate
DAAS	Interfund	
DCPS	Gross Pay Reconciliation	Timely and Sometimes Accurate
DCPS	Labor Extension	Timely and Sometimes Accurate
DPAS	Property	Timely and Accurate

The DFAS and DCAA DBMS improvement initiative transmits data to the following systems:

Destination	Data Supplied	Rating
Accounting Pre-Validation Module	APMV7	Timely and Accurate
ATAAPS	Job Order Number and Organizational Management	Timely and Accurate
CFAS	Bonds	Timely and Accurate
M204	M204	Timely and Accurate

MASS	Labor Dollars, Man-hours, Non-Labor Expenses, Non-Labor Obligations	Timely and Accurate
RADSS	Activity Office Titles, CAC Titles, Document Number Interim, Document Number Monthly	Timely and Accurate

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the DBMS improvement initiative:

Action	End Date
Year 2000 (Y2K) Compliance	Oct 98
Key Accounting Requirement Compliance	Oct 01

Resource Requirements

The following are implementation costs for the DBMS initiative in then years and millions:

The total investment through September 30, 1997 is \$24 million.

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
\$4.7	\$3.5	\$2.5	\$2.6	\$2.6	\$2.6

Validation Process

The validation process for the DBMS improvement initiative will be:

- system acceptance test (SAT) prior to release
- audits

Benefits

The following are qualitative benefits for the DBMS improvement initiative:

- timely and accurate data for customers and managers
- sound internal controls (FMFIA compliance)
- savings through data processing improvements and streamlining
- auditable financial statements

Departmental Cash Accountability System (DCAS)

Description	<p>The Departmental Cash Accountability System (DCAS) consolidation initiative is the final migratory system selected by the DFAS to be the single cash accountability system for the Department. DCAS will meet the need to reengineer the cash accountability function and to consolidate multiple disparate automated information systems (AIS). Cash accountability is the reporting of disbursements, reimbursements, deposits, and receipts to the U.S. Treasury as well as the reporting of all other transactions which would affect the status of funds.</p>
Title and Description of Nonconformance	<p>The DCAS consolidation initiative corrects weaknesses that have a critical impact on financial operations or data that impacts or involves violations of statutory requirements, fraud, or other criminal activities that go undetected in the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • data accuracy • internal controls • compliancy with regulations
Source of Discovery of Nonconformance	<p>The sources of discovery of nonconformance of the DCAS consolidation initiative are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • non-compliance with regulations • audit findings • general process improvement • cost savings • personnel reductions
Impact on Current Operations	<p>The impact on current operations for the DCAS consolidation initiative will result in the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • implement Year 2000 (Y2K) compliant system • become compliant with regulations • eliminate duplication of systems • correct data inaccuracy • integrate feeder systems • improve internal controls • compliance with the Joint Technical architecture (JTA)/Defense Information Infrastructure (DII) and Common Operating Environment (COE)

Objectives

The objectives of the DCAS consolidation initiative are to:

- reengineer business processes
- consolidate/standardize systems
- standardize/warehouse data
- assess internal controls
- improve infrastructure (personnel)
- improve data accuracy

Responsible Manager

The DCAS office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

DFAS-HQ/I
Program Manager
 Jane Flaherty

DSN:
 Comm: (703) 602-9213
 Fax: (703) 607-0888
 E-mail:

Functional Category

The DCAS consolidation initiative is a function level initiative which impacts the Cash Accountability function.

This project is a part of the DFAS migration strategy to consolidate similar but disparate automated information systems (AIS) providing the same function. This project will comply with the JTA/DII. In addition, this project will utilize the:

- Corporate Database
- Corporate Data Warehouse
- Budget Accounting Classification Code (BACC)

Supporting System Architecture

The DCAS initiative receives source data from the following systems:

Source	Data Supplied
DFAS Indianapolis, Columbus	Disbursements, Reimbursements, Deposits, Receipts, and Corrections
DFAS Cleveland, Kansas City	Disbursements, Reimbursements, Deposits, Receipts, and Corrections
DFAS Denver	Disbursements, Reimbursements, Deposits, Receipts, and Corrections

The DCAS consolidation initiative transmits data to the following systems:

Destination	Data Supplied
DFAS Indianapolis, Columbus	Status of Cash
DFAS Cleveland, Kansas City	Status of Cash
DFAS Denver	Status of Cash
U.S. Treasury Department Other Agencies	Cash Accountability Reports

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the DCAS consolidation initiative:

Action	Begin Date	End Date
Need Established	Mar 97	Apr 97
DCAS Phase 1 Deployment	Aug 98	Nov 98
DCAS Phase 2 Deployment	Jun 99	Sep 99
DCAS Phase 3 Deployment	Jan 00	Mar 00
DCAS Phase 4 Initiative	Jan 04	Mar 06
Completion		Mar 06

Resource Requirements

The following are implementation costs for the DCAS consolidation initiative in then years and millions:

The total investment through September 30, 1997 is \$7.37 million.

The total estimated cumulative investment cost through implementation (excluding maintenance) is \$35.3 million through FY 2005.

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
\$2.52	\$6.33	\$9.78	\$6.26	\$5.99	\$6.17

The following are full time staffing requirements for the DCAS consolidation initiative:

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
15	42	69	42	40	41

Benefits

The following are quantitative benefits of the DCAS consolidation initiative in then years and millions:

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
(\$2.70)	(\$4.90)	\$0.90	\$4.10	\$4.50	\$4.50

The payback point for the DCAS consolidation initiative is FY 2000. The savings and investment for the DCAS consolidation initiative (14 years) is \$61.9 million.

The following are qualitative benefits of the DCAS consolidation initiative:

- standardized report generation
 - data integrity
 - standard architecture
 - standard global edits
 - paperless reporting
 - cross-disbursement
 - unprocessed interfund problem resolution
-

Debt Collection Matching Program (DCMP)

Description

The purpose of the Debt Collection Matching Program (DCMP) is to identify individuals receiving payments from the Federal Government as current or former military service members or civilian employees who are in debt to the Federal Government and delinquent in the payment of that debt. The Defense Manpower Data Center (DMDC), a field activity of the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD), serves as the computer matching activity for the entire Federal Government. Operating under the guidelines contained in the Privacy Act of 1974, federal agencies to whom debts are owed send the DMDC a database of delinquent debtors. The DMDC matches those names against fifteen pay and personnel files to determine if that person is a current or former military member or federal employee.

The DMDC also provides a locator service to identify individuals who have abused their loan privileges, check privileges, and individuals under federal criminal investigations using the pay and personnel files centralized at the DMDC.

The DMDC initiative will focus on:

- consolidating and standardizing systems
- integrating with other communities
- improving data accuracy

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The DCMP initiative corrects weaknesses that have a critical impact on financial operations or data that impacts and involves inefficient and unnecessary procedures that result in the reduction of operational readiness or effectiveness in the areas of:

- data accuracy
- compliancy with regulations
- ability to integrate with other communities

Also, the DCMP initiative corrects weaknesses that have a critical impact on financial operations or data that impacts and involves internal controls.

Objectives The objective of the DCMP initiative is to identify individuals receiving payments from the Federal Government as current or former military service members or civilian employees who owe debt to the Federal Government and are delinquent in the payment of that debt.

Responsible Manager The DCMP office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

Debt Collection
Program Manager
 Debra Crawford

DSN:
 Comm: (408) 583-2400 ext. 4225
 Fax:
 E-mail: crawfodl@osd.pentagon.mil

Functional Category The DCMP initiative is a cross functional level initiative that impacts the following functions:

- Receivables and Collections
- Retiree and Annuitant Pay
- Non-Appropriated Funds Accounting
- Civilian Pay

Supporting System Architecture The DCMP initiative receives source data from the following systems:

Source	Data Supplied	Rating
DoD Civilian Personnel	Personnel	Timely and Accurate
DoD Civilian Pay	Pay	Timely and Accurate
Active Duty Personnel	Personnel	Timely and Accurate
Retired Pay	Pay	Timely and Accurate
Civilian OPM	OPM	Timely and Accurate
NAF	NAF	Timely and Accurate
Justice	Justice Files	Timely and Accurate
Executive Office of President	Personnel	Timely and Accurate
Reserve File	Military Reserve	Timely and Accurate
Reserve Home Address File	Reserve Addresses	Timely and Accurate

SSA Death file	SSA	Timely and Accurate
Active Duty Pay	Active Duty File	Timely and Accurate
Prior Service File	Prior Service	Timely and Accurate

The DCMP initiative transmits data to the following systems:

Destination	Data Supplied	Rating
Department of Agriculture (NFC)	Debtors Receiving Federal Pay	Timely and Accurate
Dept of Agriculture (FCS)	Debtors Receiving Federal Pay	Timely and Accurate
Department of Education	Debtors Receiving Federal Pay	Timely and Accurate
FEMA	Debtors Receiving Federal Pay	Timely and Accurate
HUD	Debtors Receiving Federal Pay	Timely and Accurate
Department of Justice	Debtors Receiving Federal Pay	Timely and Accurate
IRS	Debtors Receiving Federal Pay	Timely and Accurate
National Science Fund	Debtors Receiving Federal Pay	Timely and Accurate
Small Business	Debtors Receiving Federal Pay	Timely and Accurate
Department of the Treasury	Debtors Receiving Federal Pay	Timely and Accurate
Department of Transportation	Debtors Receiving Federal Pay	Timely and Accurate
Department of Veterans Affairs	Debtors Receiving Federal Pay	Timely and Accurate
EPA	Debtors, Civilian or Military	Timely and Accurate
Department of Energy	Debtors, Civilian or Military	Timely and Accurate
HHS	Debtors, Civilian or Military	Timely and Accurate
Department of the Interior	Debtors, Civilian or Military	Timely and Accurate
National Labor Relations	Debtors, Civilian or Military	Timely and Accurate
U.S. Postal Service	Debtors, Civilian or Military	Timely and Accurate

Milestones

The following milestone applies to the DCMP initiative:

Action	Begin Date	End Date
Streamlined Debt Job Stream as Files Change including Y2K Changes	May 98	Dec 99

Resource Requirements

The following are implementation costs for DCMP initiative in then years and thousands.

The total investment through September 30, 1997 is \$155 thousand.

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
\$165	\$175	\$185	\$195	\$205	\$215

The following are full time staffing requirements for DCMP initiative:

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
2	2	2	2	2	2

Benefits

The following quantitative benefits for the DCMP initiative in then years and billions:

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
\$2.8	\$3.0	\$3.0	\$3.0	\$3.0	\$3.0

The qualitative benefit of the DCMP initiative is the total debt amount owed to federal agencies by individuals receiving federal pay who are identified as debtors is reduced through this matching process.

Defense Civilian Pay System (DCPS)

Description

The Defense Civilian Pay System (DCPS) enhancements initiative will process all DoD civilian pay accounts as of June 1998. When the project was approved in 1991, 27 payroll systems supported 349 payroll offices performing this service. The DFAS has implemented appropriate automated interfaces between the DCPS and the personnel and accounting systems. Other benefits of the standard system include:

- uniform interpretation of regulations and payroll calculations
- standard operating procedures, forms, and training
- reductions of overall documentation including regulations and manual
- support for the standardization and integration with other areas such as personnel, accounting, and labor cost accounting

In accordance with the OUSD(C) approval, all DoD civilian payroll accounts were converted to the DCPS except non-appropriated fund employees and most foreign national employees. The study is documented in the Report On The Consolidation and Standardization of Civilian Payroll Within DoD, January 1992.

Impact on Current Operations

The Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness (USD(P&R)) is currently developing a modern system. Deployment of a new system will be in FY 2000.

Objectives

The objectives of the DCPS enhancements initiative are to provide the Department with a standard and fully automated civilian payroll system that improves productivity, reduce support costs, and provide standard data to interfacing accounting and civilian personnel data systems.

Responsible Manager

The DCPS office of primary responsibility and responsible managers are:

Program Manager
Richard Webb

Program Manager
Sandy Barrineau

DSN:
Comm: (703) 602-4880
Fax: (703) 607-0896
E-mail:

DSN:
Comm: (703) 602-4882
Fax: (703) 607-0896
E-mail:

Functional Category The DCPS enhancements initiative is a function level initiative that impacts the Accounts Payable function.

Supporting System Architecture The DCPS enhancements initiative interfaces with the standard DoD personnel system, the Defense Civilian Personnel Data Systems (DCPDS) and 40 different source data automation systems providing time and attendance data.

Milestones The following milestones apply to the DCPS enhancements initiative:

Action	End Date
Convert Defense Commissary Agency	May 98
Convert remaining Defense Logistic Agency	Jun 98
Convert Executive Office of the President	Jun 98
Make Year 2000 modifications	Sep 98
Enhance System Software	Feb 99

Resource Requirements The following are implementation costs of the DCPS enhancements initiative in then years and in millions:

The total investment through September 30, 1997 \$454.6 million.

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
\$72.9	\$64.6	\$63.9	\$64.0	\$63.6	\$63.9

Benefits The savings associated with DCPS consolidation initiative implementation and are as follows:

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
\$120.2	\$136.1	\$147.6	\$150.9	\$154.1	\$153.8

The total savings through September 30, 1997 is \$532.7 million.

The following are the qualitative benefits of the DCPS initiative:

- eliminate redundant programming efforts
 - automate manual functions
 - replace labor intensive keypunch data entry with on-line capability
 - reduce hard copy reports
-

-
- provide emergency backup processing at alternate sites
 - simplify reconciliation between payroll and personnel records
 - incorporate technological changes, systems modifications and payroll adjustments in a timely and efficient manner
 - decrease DoD payroll costs by nearly 60 percent
-

Defense Civilian Personnel Data System (DCPDS)

Description	<p>The Defense Civilian Personnel Data System (DCPDS) Modernization Program is an aggressive, multi-year, incremental program to establish a single civilian personnel information system. This program links with the Department of Defense (DoD) Regionalization Program to form the Reg/Mod Program and consolidates civilian personnel operations across the Department into regional service centers (RSCs) and installation-level customer support units (CSUs). The modern DCPDS will support the regionalization of civilian personnel operations, linking offices and providing new capabilities to enhance personnel operations.</p> <p>The Regionalization and System Modernization initiative will focus on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • consolidation of civilian personnel operations across the DoD into regional service centers • development of an improved personnel system that uses modern technology and supports the DoD regional structure
Title and Description of Nonconformance	<p>The DCPDS modernization initiative corrects weaknesses that impact financial operations or data that involves inefficient and unnecessary procedures that result in the reductions of operational readiness or effectiveness in the area of an ability to integrate with other communities.</p>
Source of Discovery of Nonconformance	<p>The source of discovery of nonconformance of the DCPDS modernization initiative is general process improvement.</p>
Objectives	<p>The objectives of the DCPDS modernization initiative are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • implement a Year 2000 (Y2K) compliant system • eliminate duplication of systems

Responsible Manager

The DCPDS modernization office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

Defense Civilian Personnel Management Service (DCMS)

Program Manager

Linda M. McCullar, Ph.D.

DSN:

Comm: (703) 696-1760

Fax:

E-mail: linda.mccullar@cpms.osd.mil

Functional Category

The DCPDS modernization initiative is a cross functional level initiative that impacts the following functions:

- Civilian Pay
- Personnel

Supporting System Architecture

The DCPDS modernization initiative receives source data from the following system:

Source	Data Supplied
DCPS	Payroll

The DCPDS modernization initiative transmits data to the following system:

Source	Data Supplied
DCPS	Payroll

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the DCPDS modernization initiative:

Action	Begin Date	End Date
Need Established – Mission Need Statement	Mar 95	
MAISRC Milestone 0	Mar 95	May 95
COTS Software Decision for Modern DCPDS	Mar 95	Sep 95
MIASRC Milestone I Approval	Jun 95	May 95
Critical Design Review (Increment II)	Oct 96	Dec 96
Critical Design Review (Increment III)	Jul 97	Sep 97
Critical Design Review and Completion of Software Baseline	Nov 97	Jan 98

Unit Testing	Jan 98	Mar 98
Integration Testing	Jun 98	Jul 98
System Qualification Testing (SQT)	Jul 98	Oct 98
Initial Operating Capability (IOC) Deployments (Test Sites)	Nov 98	Feb 99
QOT&E Conducted at Sites	Jan 99	Mar 99
AFOTEC Report on QOT&E	Mar 99	May 99
MAISR Milestone III Approval	May 99	Jun 99
Full Deployment	Jun 99	Mar 00
Completion—Full Operating Capability		Mar 00

Resource Requirements

The following are implementation costs of the DCPDS modernization initiative in then years and millions:

The total investment cost through September 30, 1997 is \$212.7 million.

The estimated total cumulative cost through implementation (excluding maintenance) is \$368.0 million.

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
\$99.7	\$48.6	\$1.70	0	0	0

Program costs and benefits include Department efforts to consolidate (regionalize) civilian HR functions as well as develop and deploy the modern DCPDS.

Program total investment cost source is January 1998 Reg/Mod Acquisition Program Baseline plus an estimate for FY 2000 deployment.

The following are full time equivalent (FTE) staffing requirements of the DCPDS modernization initiative:

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
174	143	35	0	0	0

FTE development staff includes the Reg/Mod Program Office and the CDA/TIMPL development/deployment staff.

Benefits

The following are quantitative benefits of the DCPDS modernization initiative in then years and millions:

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
\$48.9	\$122.1	\$169.1	\$181.9	\$211.0	\$236.7

The DCPDS modernization initiative return on investment is 12.4 to 1 and the payback point is FY 1998. The savings (10 year) from FY 2000 to FY 2009 is \$2,219.2 million and from FY 1995 to FY 1999 is \$368.0 million with a 6.0 ratio.

The qualitative benefits of the DCPDS modernization initiative include:

- improving responsiveness to customers
 - providing quality and timely personnel and benefits information to employees, managers, and supervisors
 - providing data to the Defense Civilian Pay System (DCPS)
 - reducing reliance on paperwork
 - reducing redundant operations
 - extending access to managers, supervisors, and employees
 - being easier to use
-

Defense Departmental Reporting System (DDRS)

Description	<p>The Defense Departmental Reporting System (DDRS) enhancements initiative is a DFAS migration system that satisfies the need for a financial management system to support DoD appropriation level control, line item control, financial reporting, and financial analysis.</p> <p>The DDRS enhancements initiative will provide a consolidated system running at a single data center, supported by an on-line, real-time data network, that will integrate Military Departments and the Defense Agencies' systems, expand capabilities, and provide operational enhancements for DoD. The DDRS will reap significant operational efficiencies and cost savings.</p> <p>The DDRS enhancements initiative will focus on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reengineering business processes • consolidating and standardizing systems • consolidating locations • standardizing and warehousing data • integrating with other communities • accessing internal controls • improving infrastructure (personnel) • improving data accuracy
Title and Description of Nonconformance	<p>The DDRS enhancements initiative corrects weaknesses that have a critical impact on financial operations or data that impacts or involves inefficient and unnecessary procedures that result in the reduction of operational readiness or effectiveness in the areas of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • data accuracy • internal controls • compliancy with regulations • ability to integrate with other communities
Source of Discovery of Nonconformance	<p>The sources of discovery of nonconformance for the DDRS enhancements initiative are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • non-compliance with regulations • audit findings • general process improvement

Objectives

The objectives of the DDRS enhancements initiative are to:

- implement Year 2000 (Y2K) compliant systems
- become compliant with regulations
- eliminate duplication of systems
- correct data inaccuracy
- integrate feeder systems
- improve internal controls

Responsible Manager

The DDRS office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

DFAS-HQ/IR
Program Manager
 Bobby Blackley

DSN:
 Comm:
 Fax:
 E-mail: bblackley@dfas.cleveland.mil

Functional Category

The DDRS enhancements initiative is a function level initiative that impacts the following functions:

- Resource Planning and Reporting
- Departmental Level Accounting

The DDRS enhancements initiative is part of the following larger initiatives:

- DCII
- Corporate Database
- Corporate Data Warehouse

Supporting System Architecture

Unable to rate source data or transmitted data for DDRS since it is too early in development.

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the DDRS enhancements initiative:

Action	Begin Date	End Date
Need Established	Aug 96	Jul 97
Initial Deployment		Nov 98

General Fund		Mar 99
Defense Working Capital Fund		Jun 99
Security Assistance		Jul 99
Treasury Index		Jul 99
Major Claimancy		Jul 00
Completion		Jul 00

Resource Requirements

The following are implementation costs for the DDRS enhancements initiative in then years and millions:

The total investment through September 30, 1997 is \$7.24 million.

Total estimated cumulative investment cost through implementation (excluding maintenance) is \$27.47 million through FY 2000.

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
\$8.58	\$9.25	\$9.08	\$5.59	\$5.65	\$5.71

The following are full time and contractor staffing requirements for the DDRS enhancements initiative:

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
22	26	21	16	16	16

Benefits

The following are quantitative benefits of the DDRS enhancements initiative in then years, in thousands and hundreds:

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
(\$8.58)	(\$6.92)	\$0.377	\$2.78	\$2.93	\$2.93

The return on investment for the DDRS enhancements initiative is 11.28 percent and the payback point is FY 2006. The savings and investment for the DDRS enhancements initiative is \$182 million.

The following are qualitative benefits of the DDRS enhancements initiative:

- standardizes departmental fiduciary and budgetary report processing with U.S. Standard General Ledger
- automates the Consolidated CFO statements with internal controls and audit trails

- improves management information and shares with the Corporate Data Model
 - provides a single DoD system, eliminating numerous legacy systems
-

Depot Maintenance/Air Force Aviation Depots

Description

The Depot Maintenance Air Force Aviation Depots (DMMIS) was rejected as the interim migratory system for DMAG, Air Force. DFAS-HQ is currently working with SAF personnel to finalize selection of another system.

**Title and
Description of
Nonconformance**

The Depot Maintenance/Air Force Aviation Depots initiative corrects weaknesses that have a critical impact on financial operations or data that impacts and involves specific departures which were not reported for seven of the eight depot maintenance legacy systems. Legacy systems are utilized for managing Air Force Depot Maintenance financial records. Integration and reconciliation of such systems is inefficient and has a high potential for error.

Also, the Depot Maintenance/Air Force Aviation Depots corrects weaknesses that have a critical impact on financial operations or data that impacts and involves the dual entry into the payroll and cost distribution systems (KAR 7 Internal Control) for the Maintenance Labor Distribution and Cost System (G037G - FMFIA Control #F093). The Maintenance Labor Distribution and Cost System (G037G) was scheduled to be replaced by the Depot Maintenance Management Information System (DMMIS), but this project was canceled. Since this time, the applicable payroll system changed to the Defense Civilian Pay System (DCPS) and a void was incurred that created the requirement for dual entry into the payroll and Air Force Materiel Command (AFMC) Depot Maintenance Activity Group (DMAG) Time and Attendance (H117) systems. Auditors have determined that not all data is being entered into H117. Reconciliation of the systems' reports verify this finding, therefore, the interface to G037G does not contain all the applicable transactions for distribution of labor to the applicable Resource Control Center (RCC). This subsequently has an impact on the sales rate charged by the AFMC DMAGs.

**Source of Discovery
of Nonconformance**

The sources of discovery of nonconformance for the Depot Maintenance/Air Force Aviation Depot initiative are:

- system manager and user reviews
- Chief Financial Officers (CFO) Act Financial Statement Audits – AFAA Project 94068018

- opinion on Air Force WCF FY 1993 inventories not held for sale balance and associated Air Force audits
- AFAA Project 9406825, Air Force Depot Maintenance Service, FY 1993 Material Intransit Balances

Impact on Current Operations

The impact on current operations for Depot Maintenance/Air Force Aviation Depots is:

- interface will eliminate the dual input currently required, thereby saving dollar and personnel resources
 - ensure all applicable costs are distributed to resource control centers (RCCs) and available for inclusion in the formula used to develop future sales rates
-

Functional Category

The Depot Maintenance/Air Force Aviation Depots is a functional level initiative that impacts the Working Capital Fund function.

Pace of Corrective Action

The following table shows the pace of corrective action for the Depot Maintenance/Air Force Aviation Depots initiative:

Year Identified	FY 94, FY 96
Targeted Correction Date in Last Year's Report	FY 00, Sep 97
Current Target Date	TBD, Sep 97
Reason for Change in Date(s)	DMMIS was rejected as the interim migratory system for DMAG, Air Force. DFAS-HQ is currently working with SAF personnel to finalize selection of another system.

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the Depot Maintenance/Air Force Aviation Depots initiative:

Action	End Date
Migration: Initiate action to replace legacy systems with interim migratory system. Participate in DFAS Financial Systems Plan and Corporate Information Management (CIM) Initiatives	FY94
Completed Data Extract for G072D Redesign	FY97
Departures: Implementation of DCPS interface with Time and Attendance System at Tinker ALC, Ogden ALC, Sacramento ALC and Warner Robins ALC	Oct 97
Migration: Continue to Sustain legacy Operating Systems	FY98

Validation Process

The validation process for Depot Maintenance/Air Force Aviation Depots will be:

- transaction testing
- evaluations
- reviews

All affected system users will participate in testing, as well as source data automation (SDA) and receiving system personnel.

Results of Validation

The results of validation for the Depot Maintenance/Air Force Aviation Depots initiative are:

- financial statements that fairly present the results of operations and financial position
- reasonable compliance with laws and regulations for those transactions and events that may have a material effect on the financial statements

Defense Industrial Financial Management System (DIFMS) Data Standardization

Description	<p>The use of high quality standard data in our systems is the basis for facilitating significant improvements in providing financial information, sharing data captured via processes outside finance and accounting, and reducing the cost of developing and maintaining those systems.</p> <p>The Secretary of Defense issued DoD Directive 8320.1 which requires the use of standard data elements in DoD information systems. Data element standardization is the process of documenting, reviewing and approving unique names, definitions, characteristics, and representations of data elements according to established procedures and conventions.</p> <p>The DIFMS Data Standardization initiative will focus on the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • standardizing and warehousing data • integrating with other communities • improving data accuracy
Title and Description of Nonconformance	<p>The DIFMS Data Standardization initiative corrects weaknesses that impact financial operations or data that involves mission impairment requiring excessive overrides, work-arounds, and manual intervention in the areas of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • data accuracy • ability to integrate with other communities
Source of Discovery of Nonconformance	<p>The sources of discovery of nonconformance for the DIFMS Data Standardization initiative are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • system manager • user reviews • audits • site location visits • management control reviews
Objectives	<p>The objective of the DIFMS Data Standardization initiative is to correct data inaccuracy.</p>

Responsible Manager

The DIFMS Data Standardization office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

DFAS-HQ/DDP
Program Manager
 Lydia Moschkin

DSN:
 Comm: (216) 522-6934
 Fax:
 E-mail:

Functional Category

The DIFMS Data Standardization initiative is a system level initiative that impacts the following functions:

- Cost Accounting
- Receivables and Collections
- Personal and Real Property Tracking and Accounting
- Working Capital Fund Accounting
- Accounts Payable
- Funds Control
- General Ledger

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the DIFMS Data Standardization initiative:

Action	Begin Date	End Date
Update DIFMS Data Dictionary	Jan 98	Sep 99
Comparative Analysis of DIFMS Data Dictionary to DoD Standard Data Dictionary	Jun 98	Jun 99
Document Data Mapping Using SRDD	Jun 98	Jun 99
Submit Documentation	Jun 99	Sep 99
Implementation Testing	Jul 99	Sep 99
DoD Approval	Sep 99	Sep 99

Resource Requirements

The DIFMS Data Standardization Project office was approved for \$500 thousand in FY 1999, however, the funding was subsequently reprogrammed.

Project office personnel (government and contractors) work on a variety of initiatives including:

- Deployment
- Open Systems Architecture (OSE)
- Chief Financial Officer Act (CFO Act) Act
- Compliance and Key Accounting Requirements (KARs)
- Budget and Accounting Classification Code (BACC)
- Electronic Commerce and Electronic Data Interchange (EC/EDI)
- Data Standardization
- Defense Travel System (DTS)
- On-Line Users Manual and Documentation Capability
- Training
- Imaging
- Interfaces
- Grassley Amendment/STARS One Pay
- Projected Enhancements

Benefits

The qualitative benefit of the DIFMS Data Standardization initiative is to institute the Defense Data Dictionary System (DDDS) standard data elements in accounting applications.

Defense Industrial Financial Management System (DIFMS) Deployment

Description

The NAVAIR Industrial Financial Management System (NIFMS) was developed by the Naval Air Systems Command (NAVAIRSYSCOM) for use in the Naval Aviation Depots (NADEP) as a standard financial management system. It was initially deployed in 1985 to the first site, NADEP Cherry Point, NC. The remaining five depots implemented NIFMS between 1986 and 1989.

During the summer of 1993, a review of the Defense Working Capital Fund (DWCF) accounting systems was conducted by an interservice team of financial systems experts under the direction of the (USD(C)). The review recognized that existing DWCF accounting systems were inadequate to support DWCF policies and procedures, and did not:

- comply with the Federal Manager's Financial Integrity Act (FMFIA)
- provide accurate and timely financial data
- provide adequate tools for managing costs

As a result of the review, the Department devised a plan to ensure standardization and modernization of financial systems. Two major action initiatives included in the plan were:

- development of functional and technical requirements documents identifying the minimum criteria for DWCF accounting systems
- selection of suites of interim migratory systems

Various depot maintenance business area systems were reviewed due to their existing use in major facilities and NIFMS received the highest score of all DoD systems evaluated during the selection review with 76 percent CFO Act and FMFIA compliance.

As a result, the NIFMS was accepted as the interim migratory system for the Navy Research and Development (R&D) and Navy and Marine Corps Depot Maintenance business area activities in a memorandum dated December 19, 1994, subject "DWCF System Selection Decision". The letter directed a cost analysis be performed before substantial work began.

On December 12, 1997 a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) was signed transferring NIFMS software ownership and the NAVAIR Central Design Agency (CDA) function from NAVAIR to the Defense Finance and Accounting Service (DFAS).

Upon transfer of ownership to DFAS, the system name for the financial software changed from NIFMS to the Defense Industrial Financial Management System (DIFMS).

The DIFMS Deployment initiative will focus on:

- reengineering business processes
- consolidating and standardizing systems
- standardizing and warehousing data
- integrating with other communities
- accessing internal controls
- improving data

**Title and
Description of
Nonconformance**

The DIFMS Deployment initiative corrects weaknesses that impact financial operations or data that involves inefficient and unnecessary procedures that result in the reduction of operational readiness or effectiveness in the areas of:

- data accuracy
- internal controls
- compliancy with regulations
- ability to integrate with other communities

**Source of Discovery
of Nonconformance**

The sources of discovery of nonconformance for the DIFMS Deployment initiative are:

- system manager
- user reviews
- audits
- site location visits
- management control reviews

Objectives

The objectives of the DIFMS Deployment initiative are to:

- implement Year 2000 (Y2K) compliant systems
 - become compliant with regulations
 - eliminate duplication of systems
 - correct data inaccuracy
 - integrate feeder systems
-

- improve internal controls
- achieve compliance with the accounting and reporting objectives of the CFO Act, FMFIA, and JFMIP

**Responsible
Manager**

The DIFMS Deployment office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

DFAS-HQ/DDP
Program Manager
 Lydia Moschkin

DSN:
 Comm: (216) 522-6934
 Fax:
 E-mail:

**Functional
Category**

The DIFMS Deployment initiative is a system level initiative that impacts the following functions:

- Cost Accounting
- Receivables and Collections
- Personal and Real Property Tracking and Accounting
- Working Capital Fund Accounting
- Accounts Payable
- Funds Control
- General Ledger

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the DIFMS Deployment initiative.

Action	Begin Date	End Date
Site Interface Development and Testing		
NUWC Newport	Oct 95	Oct 96
MCLB Albany	Oct 95	Oct 96
MCLB Barstow	Nov 95	Jan 97
NSWC Indian Head	Jan 96	Oct 97
SSC Charleston	Feb 97	Feb 98
NSWC Dahlgren	Mar 96	Oct 98
NSWC Panama City	Mar 96	Oct 98

NSWC Carderock	May 96	Oct 98
NSWC Crane	May 96	Apr 99
ALC Ogden		Apr 99
NUWC Keyport		Oct 99
ALC Warner-Robbins		Oct 99
NSWC Port Hueneme		Apr 00
ALC Tinker		Apr 00
NRL Washington		Oct 00
NOC Yorktown		Oct 00
NOC Seal Beach		Oct 00
NSY Norfolk		Apr 01
NSY Puget Sound		Apr 01
NSY Pearl Harbor		Jan 02
NSY Portsmouth		Jan 02
NAWC Pax River	Jan 96	
NAWC China Lake/Point Mugu	Aug 96	

Resource Requirements

The following are implementation costs for the DIFMS Deployment initiative in then years and millions:

The total investment through September 30, 1997 is \$9.9 million.

The total cumulative investment cost through implementation (excluding maintenance) is \$37.4 million through FY 2002.

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
\$7.2	\$6.4	\$5.0	\$5.4	\$3.3	

The following are full time and contractor staffing requirements for the DIFMS Deployment initiative:

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
16	16	16	16	16	16

Project office personnel (government and contractors) work on a variety of initiatives including:

- Deployment
- Open Systems Architecture (OSE)
- Chief Financial Officer Act (CFO)
- Compliance and Key Accounting Requirements (KARs)
- Budget and Accounting Classification Code (BACC)
- Electronic Commerce and Electronic Data Interchange (EC/EDI)
- Data Standardization

- Defense Travel System (DTS)
- On-Line Users Manual and Documentation Capability
- Training
- Imaging
- Interfaces
- Grassley Amendment/STARS One Pay
- Projected Enhancements

All Project office staffing (government and contractors) is funded from Defense Finance and Accounting Service-Cleveland (DFAS-CL) operational dollars.

The staffing requirements above represent the total DIFMS Project Office full time equivalents (FTE) (100 percent FTE for 12 employees, 25 percent FTE for supervisor and 25 percent for secretary).

Benefits

The following are quantitative benefits for DIFMS Deployment initiative in then years and millions:

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
\$12.0	(\$2.9)	(\$11.5)	\$7.2	\$8.2	\$8.0

The savings identified represent cost avoidance (capital only).

DIFMS is scheduled to consolidate eight additional legacy systems:

- AFMIS
- NSWC/CD FS
- NSWCDD FMS
- NIFMAS
- NOMIS
- SYMIS
- NRL NIF
- RIMS

The legacy systems will not require modification for the following initiatives:

- Key Accounting Requirements (KARs)
- Grassley
- Budget and Accounting Classification Codes (BACC)
- Projected Enhancements and Policy Requirements
- Data Standardization

-
- Electronic Commerce and Electronic Data Interchange (EC/EDI)
 - Imaging
 - Defense Travel System (DTS)
 - Year 2000 (Y2K)

Due to the accelerated DIFMS implementation schedule and the costs associated with this schedule, the cost avoidance does not begin until FY 2001. The cost avoidance is derived from not updating each legacy system for the above DoD mandated initiatives. The Strategic Business Plan (SBP) delta is derived from the sum of the legacy costs (status quo) with the migratory system cost (implementation).

The following are qualitative benefits of the DIFMS Deployment initiative:

- support the two-phased migratory system strategy approved by the DWCF Corporate Board in February 1994 by consolidating DWCF accounting systems along component and or business area lines and converting key legacy systems into migratory systems
 - implement DIFMS as the migratory DWCF accounting system for the Navy R&D, the Marine Corps, and the Air Force Depot Maintenance business area activities
 - maintain current operations during the transition period
 - achieve compliance with the accounting and reporting objectives of the CFO Act, the FMFIA and the JFMIP
 - accommodate existing unique capabilities of current component operations and structures
 - eliminate 11 legacy systems
 - promote rapid simultaneous migrations and consolidations of systems by multiple centers, central design authority (CDA), and operating locations (OPLOCs) while maintaining existing management information system requirements
 - enhance DIFMS to ensure accurate and timely financial statements that fairly present the results of operations and financial positions
 - implement U.S. Standard General Ledger
 - cost savings as stated on the Cost Summary Segment of the SBP
-

Defense Industrial Financial Management System (DIFMS) Defense Travel System (DTS)

Description	<p>The Defense Industrial Financial Management System (DIFMS) Defense Travel System (DTS) is a new Department of Defense (DoD) initiative to streamline the processing of travel orders and claims for government travelers. The scope of the DTS initiative is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • perform data crosswalks • identify file formats • program interface requirements • test to ensure proper transfer of data <p>The DIFMS DTS is a mandatory system level initiative that will focus on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • consolidating and standardizing systems • integrating with other communities
Title and Description of Nonconformance	<p>The DIFMS DTS initiative corrects weaknesses that impact financial operations or data that involve inefficient and unnecessary procedures that result in the reduction of operational readiness or effectiveness in the areas of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • compliancy with regulations • ability to integrate with other communities
Source of Discovery of Nonconformance	<p>The sources of discovery of nonconformance for the DIFMS DTS initiative are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • system manager • user reviews • site location visits • management control reviews
Objectives	<p>The objectives of the DIFMS DTS initiative are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • become compliant with regulations • integrate feeder systems • improve internal controls

Responsible Manager

The DIFMS DTS office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

DFAS-HQ/DDP
Program Manager
 Lydia Moschkin

DSN:
 Comm: (216) 522-6934
 Fax:
 E-mail:

Functional Category

The DIFMS DTS initiative is a system level initiative that impacts the following functions:

- Cost Accounting
- Receivables and Collections
- Personal and Real Property Tracking and Accounting
- Working Capital Fund Accounting
- Travel Pay
- Accounts Payable
- Funds Control
- General Ledger

Supporting System Architecture

The DIFMS DTS initiative receives source data from the following systems:

Source	Data Supplied	Rating
DTS	Travel	New System. No Rating

The DIFMS DTS transmits data to the following systems:

Source	Data Supplied	Rating
DTS	Travel	New System. No Rating

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the DIFMS DTS initiative:

Action	Begin Date	End Date
Interface to DTS	Apr 97	Apr 98
Organization System Changes	Apr 97	Sep 97

Establish Working Groups Points of Contacts	May 97	Aug 97
Funding and Timeliness	Sep 97	Oct 97
System Change Requests	Sep 97	Feb 98
DTS Systems Integration Testing	Feb 98	Apr 99
Prototype Test Sites	TBD	TBD

Resource Requirements

The following are implementation costs for the DIFMS DTS initiative in then years and thousands:

The total investment through September 30, 1997 is \$250 thousand.

The total cumulative investment cost through implementation (excluding maintenance) is \$250 thousand through FY 1997.

Project office personnel (government and contractors) work on a variety of initiatives including:

- Deployment
 - Open Systems Architecture (OSE)
 - Chief Financial Officer Act (CFO)
 - Compliance and Key Accounting Requirements (KARs)
 - Budget and Accounting Classification Code (BACC)
 - Electronic Commerce and Electronic Data Interchange (EC/EDI)
 - Data Standardization
 - Defense Travel System (DTS)
 - On-Line Users Manual and Documentation Capability
 - Training
 - Imaging
 - Interfaces
 - Grassley Amendment/STARS One Pay
 - Projected Enhancements
-

Benefits

The following are qualitative benefits of the DIFMS DTS initiative:

- improves efficiency and timeliness of DoD travel processing
 - meets goals outlined in the National Performance Review (NPR)
 - meets the requirements of Office of Secretary of Defense-Comptroller (OSD-C) memorandum of April 26, 1997
-

Defense Industrial Financial Management System (DIFMS) Electronic Commerce/Electronic Data Interchange

Description	<p>Electronic Commerce and Electronic Data Interchange (EC/EDI) comprise the Department's initiative to standardize transmission of source data such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • travel orders • purchase documents • receiving documents and invoices <p>EC/EDI will be used by the Department's Corporate Database data sharing repository to transmit source data between:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • entitlements • disbursing and accounting systems • logistics and procurement communities <p>The DIFMS EC/EDI initiative will focus on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • correcting data inaccuracy • integrating feeder systems • improving internal controls
Title and Description of Nonconformance	<p>The DIFMS EC/EDI initiative corrects weaknesses that impact financial operations or data that involve inefficient and unnecessary procedures that result in the reduction of operational readiness or effectiveness in the areas of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • data accuracy • internal controls • ability to integrate with other communities
Source of Discovery of Nonconformance	<p>The sources of discovery of nonconformance for the DIFMS EC/EDI initiative are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • system manager • user reviews • site location visits • management control reviews

Objectives

The objectives of the DIFMS EC/EDI initiative are to:

- correct data inaccuracy
- integrate feeder systems
- improve internal controls

Responsible Manager

The DIFMS EC/EDI office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

DFAS-HQ/DDP
Program Manager
 Lydia Moschkin

DSN:
 Comm: (216) 522-6934
 Fax:
 E-mail:

Functional Category

The DIFMS EC/EDI initiative is a system level initiative that impacts the following functions:

- Cost Accounting
- Receivables and Collections
- Personal and Real Property Tracking and Accounting
- Working Capital Fund Accounting
- Civilian Pay
- Accounts Payable
- Funds Control
- General Ledger

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the DIFMS EC/EDI initiative.

Action	Begin Date	End Date
Requirements Analysis	Jul 96	Sep 96
Draft Statement of Work	Jul 96	Aug 96
Prepare ITSA	Jul 96	Jul 96
ITSA Review and Approval	Aug 96	Aug 96
Issue MIPR	Aug 96	Aug 96
CDA Acceptance of ITSA and MIPR	Aug 96	Aug 96

Delivery and Implementation	Aug 96	Sep 99
Deliverable 1 Evaluation of Existing System	Aug 96	Sep 99

Resource Requirements

The total investment through September 30, 1997 is \$100 thousand.

The total cumulative investment cost through implementation (excluding maintenance) is \$100 thousand through FY 1997.

Project office personnel (government and contractors) work on a variety of initiatives including:

- Deployment
- Open Systems Architecture (OSE)
- Chief Financial Officer Act (CFO Act)
- Compliance and Key Accounting Requirements (KARs)
- Budget and Accounting Classification Code (BACC)
- Electronic Commerce and Electronic Data Interchange (EC/EDI,
- Data Standardization
- Defense Travel System (DTS)
- On-Line Users Manual and Documentation Capability
- Training
- Imaging
- Interfaces
- Grassley Amendment/STARS One Pay
- Projected Enhancements

Benefits

The following are qualitative benefits of the DIFMS EC/EDI initiative:

- ensures proper liquidation of commitments and obligations and reduces problem disbursements resulting from erroneous lines of accounting information
- standardizes transmission of source data such as travel orders, purchase documents, receiving documents, and invoices; transactions will be exchanged with trading partners in a similar manner regardless of the service or agency

-
- transmits diverse communication from different automated information systems (AIS)
 - presents a “single face to industry”, meaning that all DoD activities will conduct EC using EDI in accordance with ANSI X12 standards, common implementation conventions, a common communications and systems infrastructure, a common set of business practices, and commercial-off-the-shelf (COTS) government-off-the-shelf (GOTS) hardware
-

Defense Industrial Financial Management System (DIFMS) Grassley Amendment/STARS One Pay

Description

Public Law 103-335, section 8137, Grassley Amendment required the Secretary of Defense to develop and implement a plan to match disbursements to obligations prior to payment.

Defense Industrial Financial Management System (DIFMS) did not accommodate all the requirements as specified in the Grassley Amendment. Intergovernmental (reimbursable) bills were prevalidated by interfacing through the Standard Accounting and Reporting System Headquarters (STARS-HQ).

However, vendor payment bills were processed through the local Finance Centers (Operating Locations) which required prevalidation. For vendor payment functions, DIFMS built an interface with STARS One Pay and a file for pre-validation.

Prevalidation of the vendor payment function is performed prior to disbursement, and rejects and unmatched bills are sent back to the activity level for re-work. Daily expenditure extracts feed DIFMS for reporting purposes.

The DIFMS Grassley Amendment/STARS One Pay initiative will focus on:

- reengineering business processes
- consolidating and standardizing systems
- integrating with other communities
- accessing internal controls
- improving data accuracy

**Title and
Description of
Nonconformance**

The DIFMS Grassley Amendment/STARS One Pay initiative corrects weaknesses that involves financial operations or data that impacts violations of statutory requirements, fraud, or other criminal activities that go undetected in the areas of:

- data accuracy
 - internal controls
 - compliancy with regulations
 - ability to integrate with other communities
-

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance	<p>The sources of discovery of nonconformance for the DIFMS Grassley Amendment/STARS One Pay initiative are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• system manager• user reviews• audits• site location visits• management control reviews
Objectives	<p>The objectives of DIFMS Grassley Amendment/STARS One Pay are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• become compliant with regulations• eliminate duplication of systems• correct data inaccuracy• integrate feeder systems
Responsible Manager	<p>The DIFMS Grassley Amendment/STARS One Pay office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:</p> <p>DFAS-HQ/DDP <u>Program Manager</u> Lydia Moschkin</p> <p>DSN: Comm: (216) 522-6934 Fax: E-mail:</p>
Functional Category	<p>The DIFMS Grassley Amendment/STARS One Pay initiative is a system level initiative that impacts the following functions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Working Capital Fund Accounting• Accounts Payable• Funds Control• General Ledger

Supporting System Architecture

The DIFMS Grassley Amendment/STARS One Pay initiative transmits data to the following system:

Destination	Data Supplied	Rating
STARS One Pay	Accounts Payable	Sometimes Timely and Sometimes Accurate

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the DIFMS Grassley Amendment/STARS One Pay initiative.

Action	Begin Date	End Date
Project Management	Apr 96	May 96
Requirements Meeting	Apr 96	Apr 96
MOU	Apr 96	May 96
Site Surveys	Oct 96	Jan 97
Design Phase	Oct 96	Jan 97
Development Phase	Oct 96	Jan 97
Test Phase	Oct 96	Jan 97
Support Documentation	Jun 97	Sep 97
System Security	May 97	Aug 97
Training	Jun 97	Jun 97
Telecommunications	Jun 97	Jun 97
System Environment	Mar 97	Jun 97
Implementation	Oct 97	Oct 97

Resource Requirements

The following are implementation costs for the DIFMS Grassley Amendment/STARS One Pay initiative in then years and thousands:

The total investment through September 30, 1997 is \$420 thousand.

The total cumulative investment cost through implementation (excluding maintenance) is \$420 thousand through FY 1997.

The following are full time and contractor staffing requirements for the DIFMS Grassley Amendment/STARS One Pay initiative:

Project Office personnel (government and contractors) work on a variety of initiatives including:

- Deployment
- Open Systems Architecture (OSE)
- Chief Financial Officer Act (CFO Act)
- Compliance and Key Accounting Requirements (KARs)

-
- Budget and Accounting Classification Code (BACC)
 - Electronic Commerce and Electronic Data Interchange (EC/EDI)
 - Data Standardization
 - Defense Travel System (DTS)
 - On-Line Users Manual and Documentation Capability
 - Training
 - Imaging
 - Interfaces
 - Grassley Amendment/STARS One Pay
 - Projected Enhancements
-

Benefits

The qualitative benefit of the DIFMS Grassley Amendment/STARS One Pay is to ensure that funds are obligated prior to actual disbursement.

Defense Industrial Financial Management System (DIFMS) Imaging

Description	<p>Imaging consists of converting hard copy documents to bit mapped “images” for storage and processing. The standard components are a scanning workstation and an indexing workstation. Documents are electronically accessed by every productive or casual user on the network. Each document is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • fed into a scanner • assigned an unique identifier (indexing) • electronically stored <p>The net result is a clear imaged document which a user may view, sort, assemble, input additional data, and transmit to any other user. A virtual paperless system is created.</p> <p>The DIFMS Imaging initiative will focus on reengineering business processes.</p>
Source of Discovery of Nonconformance	<p>The sources of discovery of nonconformance for the DIFMS Imaging initiative are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • system manager • user reviews • audits • site location visits • management control reviews
Objectives	<p>The objective of the DIFMS Imaging initiative is to become compliant with regulations.</p>
Responsible Manager	<p>The DIFMS Imaging office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:</p> <p>DFAS-HQ/DDP <u>Program Manager</u> Lydia Moschkin</p> <p>DSN: Comm: (216) 522-6934</p>

Fax:
E-mail:

Functional Category

The DIFMS Imaging initiative is a system level initiative that impacts the following functions:

- Cost Accounting
- Receivables and Collections
- Personal and Real Property Tracking and Accounting
- Working Capital Fund Accounting
- Accounts Payable
- Funds Control
- General Ledger

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the DIFMS Imaging initiative:

Action	Begin Date	End Date
Analysis	Sep 97	Sep 99
Design	Dec 97	Dec 99
Programming	Mar 98	Jan 00
Implementation and Testing	Jul 98	Apr 00

Resource Requirements

Project office personnel (government and contractors) work on a variety of initiatives including:

- Deployment
- Open Systems Architecture (OSE)
- Chief Financial Officer Act (CFO Act)
- Compliance and Key Accounting Requirements (KARs)
- Budget and Accounting Classification Code (BACC)
- Electronic Commerce and Electronic Data Interchange (EC/EDI)
- Data Standardization
- Defense Travel System (DTS)
- On-Line Users Manual and Documentation Capability
- Training
- Imaging
- Interfaces
- Grassley Amendment/STARS One Pay
- Projected Enhancements

Benefits

The following are qualitative benefits of the DIFMS Imaging initiative:

- accelerates workflow
 - simplifies all document-image processing
 - helps new employees become productive earlier and experienced employees become more efficient
 - improves employee productivity by 50 percent or greater
 - defines exact processing steps that are both possible and required
 - increases management control over procedures
 - results in improved quality and increased consistency
 - creates a methodology employees can easily follow
 - eliminates manual control and tracking logs and the use of stand-alone tracking systems for correspondence and other paper receipts
 - provides access to current case file information allowing the customer service representative to respond quickly, accurately, and completely to customer inquiries
 - reduces call times since physical case files will not have to be retrieved
-

Defense Industrial Financial Management System (DIFMS) Key Accounting Requirements (KARs)

Description

The Defense Industrial Financial Management System (DIFMS) is an aging automated information system (AIS) developed by the Navy to support financial management functions. DIFMS was developed in COBOL language in the Unisys 2200 environment and uses Unisys proprietary hardware.

When DIFMS was selected as the migratory system it was 76 percent Chief Financial Officer Act (CFO Act) Act and Federal Manager's Financial Integrity Act (FMFIA) compliant. The Key Accounting Requirements (KARs) initiative, when completed, will bring DIFMS into 100 percent compliance.

The DIFMS KARs initiative will focus on:

- assessing internal controls
- improving data accuracy

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The DIFMS KARs initiative corrects weaknesses that impact financial operations or data that involves violations of statutory requirements, fraud or other criminal activities that go undetected in the areas of:

- data accuracy
- internal controls
- compliancy with regulations

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The sources of discovery of nonconformance for the DIFMS KARs initiative are:

- system manager
- user reviews
- audits
- site location visits
- management control reviews

Objectives

The objectives of the DIFMS KARs initiative are to:

- become compliant with regulations
- correct data accuracy
- improve internal controls

Responsible Manager

The DIFMS KARs office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

DFAS-HQ/DDP
Program Manager
 Lydia Moschkin

DSN:
 Comm: (216) 522-6934
 Fax:
 E-mail:

Functional Category

The DIFMS KARs initiative is a system level initiative that impacts the following functions:

- Cost Accounting
- Receivables and Collections
- Personal and Real Property Tracking and Accounting
- Working Capital Fund Accounting
- Accounts Payable
- Funds Control
- General Ledger

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the DIFMS KARs initiative:

Action	Begin Date	End Date
General Ledger Control and Financial Reporting	Nov 96	Jan 99
Property and Inventory Accounting	Nov 96	Jan 99
Accounts Receivable	Nov 96	Jan 99
Cost Accounting	Nov 96	Jan 99
Fund and Internal Control	Nov 96	Jan 99
Accounts Payable	Nov 96	Jan 99
User Information Needs	Nov 96	Jan 99
CFO Certification	Jul 99	Jul 99

Resource Requirements

The following are implementation costs for the DIFMS KARs initiative in then years and millions:

The total investment through September 30, 1997 is \$2.2 million.

The total cumulative investment cost through implementation (excluding maintenance) is \$5.3 million through FY 1999.

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
\$0.70	\$2.30	0	0	0	0

Project office personnel (government and contractors) work on a variety of initiatives including:

- Deployment
- Open Systems Architecture (OSE)
- Chief Financial Officer Act (CFO)
- Compliance and Key Accounting Requirements (KARs)
- Budget and Accounting Classification Code (BACC)
- Electronic Commerce and Electronic Data Interchange (EC/EDI)
- Data Standardization
- Defense Travel System (DTS)
- On-Line Users Manual and Documentation Capability
- Training
- Imaging
- Interfaces
- Grassley Amendment/STARS One Pay
- Projected Enhancements

Benefits

The following are qualitative benefits of the DIFMS KARs initiative:

- achieve compliance with the accounting and reporting objectives of the CFO Act, the FMFIA, the JFMIP
- enhance DIFMS to ensure accurate and timely financial statements that fairly present the results of operations and financial position

Defense Industrial Financial Management System (DIFMS) Open System Environment (OSE)

Description

The Defense Industrial Financial Management System is an aging automated information system (AIS) developed by the Navy to support financial management functions. DIFMS was developed in COBOL language in the Unisys 2200 environment and uses Unisys' proprietary:

- DMS 1100 database management system
- DPS 1100 screen management system
- TIP transaction processing monitoring system

The DIFMS Open System Environment (OSE) initiative encompasses the functionality needed to provide computerized applications across networks of heterogeneous multi-vendor hardware and software communications platforms in the following areas:

- interoperability
- portability
- scalability

The OSE initiative forms an extensive framework that allows services, interfaces, protocols, and supporting data formats to be defined in terms of nonproprietary specifications that evolve through open (public) consensus-based forums.

Open systems with their set of applied standards are intended to function efficiently in the OSE. A well-developed and deployed OSE also supports data sharing and software reuse as well as cross-functional requirements.

The OSE initiative will focus on the following:

- reengineering business processes
- integrating with other communities

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The DIFMS OSE initiative corrects weaknesses that impact financial operations or data that involves inefficient and unnecessary procedures resulting in the reduction of operational readiness or effectiveness in the ability to integrate with other communities.

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance The sources of discovery of nonconformance for the DIFMS OSE initiative are:

- system manager
 - user reviews
 - audits
 - site location visits
 - management control reviews
-

Objectives

The objectives of the DIFMS OSE initiative are to provide:

- rapid functional enhancement and reengineering
 - rapid and cheaper incremental system development process
 - proven design methodology for client server migration strategy for Common Operating Environment (COE) compliance
-

Responsible Manager

The OSE office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

DFAS-HQ/DDP
Program Manager
Lydia Moschkin

DSN:
Comm: (216) 522-6934
Fax:
E-mail:

Functional Category

The DIFMS OSE initiative is a system level initiative that impacts the following functions:

- Cost Accounting
 - Receivables and Collections
 - Personal and Real Property Tracking and Accounting
 - Working Capital Fund Accounting
 - Accounts Payable
 - Funds Control
 - General Ledger
-

Pace of Corrective Action

The following table shows the pace of corrective action for the DIFMS OSE initiative:

Year Identified	FY 93
Targeted Correction Date in Last Year's Report	Sep 00
Current Target Date	Sep 00
Reason for Change in Date(s)	No change

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the DIFMS OSE initiative.

Action	Begin Date	End Date
Requirements Analysis	Mar 95	Jul 97
ITSA Preparation	Mar 95	Jun 95
Draft Statement of Work	Mar 95	Mar 95
Prepare ITSA	Apr 95	Apr 95
ITSA Review and Approval	Apr 95	Apr 95
Issue MIPR	Jun 95	Jun 95
CDA Acceptance of ITSA/MIPR	Jun 95	Jun 95
CDA Impact Plan	Oct 96	Jul 97
Delivery and Implementation	Jun 96	Mar 97
Deliverable 1: Cost Analysis	Jan 97	Jan 97
Deliverable 2: Evaluation and Methodology	Jun 96	Mar 97

Resource Requirements

The following are implementation costs for the DIFMS OSE initiative in then years and millions:

The total investment through September 30, 1997 is \$2.1 million.

The total cumulative investment cost through implementation (excluding maintenance) is \$18.8 million through FY 2002.

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
\$3.4	\$3.2	\$3.2	\$4.7	\$1.1	

Project office personnel (government and contractors) work on a variety of initiatives including:

- Deployment
- Open Systems Architecture (OSE)
- Chief Financial Officer Act (CFO Act)
- Compliance and Key Accounting Requirements (KARs)
- Budget and Accounting Classification Code (BACC)
- Electronic Commerce and Electronic Data Interchange (EC/EDI)
- Data Standardization
- Defense Travel System (DTS)
- On-Line Users Manual and Documentation Capability
- Training
- Imaging
- Interfaces
- Grassley Amendment/STARS One Pay
- Projected Enhancements

Validation Process

The validation process for the DIFMS OSE initiative are:

- transaction testing
- accounting systems test responsibilities and procedures
- third party customer acceptance testing (cat)
- evaluations
- reviews

Benefits

In a report dated March 4, 1997, the Naval Center for Cost Analysis assessed the proposed Cost Avoidance Savings for the DIFMS OSE program.

In a memorandum dated April 14, 1997, the Department responded to the assessment as follows:

- “The projected savings identified in the proposal of between \$42.7 and \$58.9 million are difficult to validate and probably overstated”.
- “There are \$81.8 million in estimated operations savings (status quo \$109.7 million less \$27.9 million Navy) and \$11.0 million in Central Design Activity (CDA) in cost savings (\$83.0 million versus \$72.0 million over a ten year period. The savings are very soft”.

-
- “The Navy plans to shift from using Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA) computers to their own internal Navy computers. This is inconsistent with DoD policy which identifies DISA as the Department’s computer operations activity. These savings were provided to the Naval Center for Cost Analysis by the Navy CDA at Paxtuxent River and not validated or verified by the DISA”.
 - “The assumptions for additional costs of mainframe processing under the DISA for the interim deployment of DIFMS mainframe version have likewise not been validated. It is possible that DIFMS mainframe support may be provided by DISA at much lower costs than stated based on economies of scale in providing added processor and user support required for DIFMS deployment. Client-server, by virtue of its definition, means work is shifted onto the client as well as the server. Client costs for software, equipment and support generally increase in a client-server environment versus the mainframe environment where most tasks are performed centrally”.
 - “In the DIFMS cost analysis, Information Management believes the bulk of the savings are based on moving from DISA platforms onto navy platforms versus a benefit from OSE technology. We need DISA input to determine if the real OSE operations are sufficient to cover OSE investment costs. As we shift to client-server environments, operations costs for clients and distributed servers can offset or surpass mainframe to server based savings if not carefully controlled”.
 - “From a CDA point of view, moving into a computer assisted software engineering (CASE) environment tends to save money regardless of OSE. It is not clear if the COBOL 3GL software is being moved into a CASE environment. The DIFMS CDA identified savings of 50 percent by moving into an OSE environment versus the current COBOL 3GL environment. The Naval Center for Cost Analysis reduced this savings estimate to 30 percent”.
 - “Meanwhile there may be less expensive contractors who could move DIFMS into an OSE environment based on economies of scale and evolving supporting technology. Information Management will pursue a more definitive estimated cost of operations in an OSE environment with the DISA to identify the level of anticipated savings”.
-

The following are qualitative benefits of the DIFMS OSE initiative:

- timely and accurate data for customers and managers
 - sound internal controls as defined in the Federal Manager's Financial Integrity Act (FMFIA)
 - move the application to an open systems platform in order to take advantage of new computer power necessary to support the growing complexity of the DIFMS functionality,
 - reduce overhead funding necessary to maintain the system in the future
 - increase system flexibility by reviewing the existing external interfaces and implementing the most efficient and effective data transfer to and from other systems
 - adapt the application to satisfy current and evolving functional needs,
 - provide users with direct access to data, providing ad hoc reporting capabilities and minimizing user dependency on systems personnel for everyday tasks
 - maximize user friendliness by providing an easy-to-use user interface, easy-to-read, on-line help, and accurate user documentation
-

Defense Industrial Financial Management System (DIFMS) Establishment of Site Unique Interface

Description

As an outgrowth of consolidation activities within the Department of Defense (DoD), 11 legacy financial systems at Navy Research and Development (R&D) and Depot Maintenance business area activities will converge to a single, consolidated financial system.

In order to provide a smooth transition from local unique legacy systems to the Defense Industrial Financial Management System (DIFMS), it is imperative that a structured, consistent, and organized approach be taken when developing interfaces from these systems to DIFMS. The DIFMS Central Design Activity (CDA) will provide the system expertise in overseeing this interface project.

The DIFMS Establishment of Site Unique Interface initiative will focus on the following:

- reengineering business processes
- consolidating and standardizing systems
- integrating with other communities
- improving data accuracy

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The DIFMS Establishment of Site Unique Interface initiative corrects weaknesses that impact on financial operations or data that involves mission impairment requiring excessive overrides, work-arounds, or manual intervention in the areas of:

- data accuracy
- ability to integrate with other communities

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The sources of discovery of nonconformance for the DIFMS Establishment of Site Unique Interface initiative are:

- system manager
- user reviews
- audits
- site location visits
- management control reviews

Objectives The objectives of the DIFMS Establishment of Site Unique Interface initiative are to:

- eliminate duplication of systems
 - correct data inaccuracy
 - integrate feeder systems
-

Responsible Manager The DIFMS Establishment of Site Unique Interface office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

DFAS-HQ/DDP
Program Manager
 Lydia Moschkin

DSN:
 Comm: (216) 522-6934
 Fax:
 E-mail:

Functional Category The DIFMS Establishment of Site Unique Interface initiative is a system level initiative that impacts the following functions:

- Cost Accounting
 - Time and Attendance
 - Receivables and Collections
 - Travel Pay
 - Personal and Real Property Tracking and Accounting
 - Civilian Pay
 - Working Capital Fund Accounting
 - Military Pay
 - Accounts Payable
 - Funds Control
 - General Ledger
-

Supporting System Architecture The DIFMS Establishment of Site Unique Interface initiative receives source data from the following systems:

Source	Data Supplied	Rating
NIMMS/ILSMIS	Material	Sometimes Timely and Sometimes Accurate
DPPS	Acceptance and Expenditure	No Rating

SPS	Commitment and Obligation	No Rating
DCPS	Labor	Sometimes Timely and Sometimes Accurate
Time and Attendance SLDCADA	Labor	Sometimes Timely and Sometimes Accurate
IFCDRS	Cash	Sometimes Timely and Sometimes Accurate
CTS	Travel	No Rating
DFRRS/DCAS	Cash	No Rating
DPAS	Property	No Rating
GET	Validation	No Rating
DAAS	Interfund Bills	No Rating
STARS One Pay	Accounts Payable	Sometimes Timely and Sometimes Accurate
STARS	Reimbursable Bills, Prevalidation	Sometimes Timely and Sometimes Accurate
Inventory	Inventory	Sometimes Timely and Sometimes Accurate

The DIFMS Establishment of Site Unique Interface initiative transmits data to the following systems:

Destination	Data Supplied	Rating
CDB	Financial Reporting	Sometimes Timely and Sometimes Accurate
FRS	Collection Expenditure	Sometimes Timely and Sometimes Accurate
ILSMIS	Material	Sometimes Timely and Sometimes Accurate
SLDCADA	Labor	Sometimes Timely and Sometimes Accurate
CTS	Travel	Sometimes Timely and Sometimes Accurate
CAS	Asset	Sometimes Timely and Sometimes Accurate
CPRRS	Personnel	No Rating
DDRS	General Ledger Summary	No Rating
DAAS	Interfund Bills	No Rating
STARS One Pay	Accounts Payable	Sometimes Timely and Sometimes Accurate

STARS	Reimbursable Bills, Prevalidation	Sometimes Timely and Sometimes Accurate
MIS	Management Information	Sometimes Timely and Sometimes Accurate

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the DIFMS Establishment of Site Unique Interface initiative:

Action	Begin Date	End Date
Site Interface Development and Testing		
NUWC Newport	Dec 95	Oct 96
MCLB Albany	Dec 95	Oct 96
MCLB Barstow	Dec 95	Jan 97
NSWC Indian Head	Oct 96	Oct 97
SSC Charleston	May 97	Feb 98
NSWC Dahlgren	Apr 97	Oct 98
NSWC Panama City	Apr 97	Oct 98
NSWC Carderock	Oct 97	Oct 98
NSWC Crane	Jul 98	Apr 99
ALC Ogden	TBD	Apr 99
NUWC Keyport	TBD	Oct 99
ALC Tinker	TBD	Apr 00
NRL Washington	TBD	Apr 00
NOC Yorktown	TBD	Oct 00
NOC Seal Beach	TBD	Oct 00
NSY Norfolk	TBD	Apr 01
NSY Puget Sound	TBD	Apr 01
NSY Pearl Harbor	TBD	Jan 02
NSY Portsmouth	TBD	Jan 02
NAWC Pax River	Mar 97	
NAWC China Lake/Point Mugu	Jun 97	

Resource Requirements

The following are implementation costs for the DIFMS Establishment of Site Unique Interface initiative in then years and millions:

The total investment through September 30, 1997 is \$6.6 million.

The total cumulative investment cost through implementation (excluding maintenance) is \$17.5 million through FY 2001.

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
\$2.5	\$4.3	\$2.9	\$1.0		

Project office personnel (government and contractors) work on a variety of initiatives including:

- Deployment
 - Open Systems Architecture (OSE)
 - Chief Financial Officer Act (CFO Act)
 - Compliance and Key Accounting Requirements (KARs)
 - Budget and Accounting Classification Code (BACC)
 - Electronic Commerce and Electronic Data Interchange (EC/EDI)
 - Data Standardization
 - Defense Travel System (DTS)
 - On-Line Users Manual and Documentation Capability
 - Training
 - Imaging
 - Interfaces
 - Grassley Amendment/STARS One Pay
 - Projected Enhancements
-

Benefits

The following qualitative benefits of the DIFMS Establishment of Site Unique Interfaces initiative are to:

- support the Department's two-phased migratory system strategy approved by the Defense Working Capital Fund (DWCF) Corporate Board in February 1994 by consolidating DWCF accounting systems and activity groups and converting key legacy systems to migratory systems
 - develop site-unique interfaces necessary for the successful deployment of DIFMS
 - provide a smooth transition from local unique legacy systems to the DIFMS system
 - accommodate existing uniqueness capabilities of current component operations and structures
-

Defense Industrial Financial Management System (DIFMS) System Enhancements

Description

The Defense Industrial Financial Management System (DIFMS) was the financial management system for six Naval Aviation Depots. At the same time of DIFMS selection as the interim migratory system for the Navy's Depot Maintenance and Research and Development (R&D) activity groups, DIFMS had no R&D functionality and it had to be modified to meet the accounting requirements of the legacy systems in the R&D business area.

R&D unique requirements were identified for inclusion in the DIFMS when the Functional Requirements Document was completed. Analysis work for adding R&D functionality to DIFMS began in FY 1995. The results of the analysis and evaluation were used to define specifications and develop technical requirements in order to place the required functionality within DIFMS. In September 1997, 15 R&D enhancements were certified by third party individual site requirements and identified during the business process reviews (BPR) and documented as functional voids.

DIFMS is scheduled for implementation in the:

- Air Force Logistics Centers
- Naval Ordnance Centers
- Naval Shipyards

The DIFMS System Enhancements initiative will focus on:

- reengineering business processes
- consolidating and standardizing systems
- standardizing and warehousing data
- integrating with other communities
- improving data accuracy

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The DIFMS System Enhancements initiative corrects weakness that impact financial operations or data that involve mission impairment requiring excessive overrides, work-arounds, and manual intervention in the areas of:

- data accuracy
- compliancy with regulations
- ability to integrate with other communities

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance The sources of discovery of nonconformance for the DIFMS System Enhancements initiative are:

- system manager
 - user reviews
 - site location visits
 - management control reviews
-

Objectives The objectives of the DIFMS System Enhancements initiative are to:

- become compliant with regulations
 - eliminate duplication of systems
 - correct data inaccuracy
 - integrate feeder systems
-

Responsible Manager The DIFMS System Enhancements office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

DFAS-HQ/DDP
Program Manager
Lydia Moschkin

DSN:
Comm: (216) 522-6934
Fax:
E-mail:

Functional Category The DIFMS System Enhancements initiative is a system level initiative that impacts the following functions:

- Cost Accounting
 - Receivables and Collections
 - Personal and Real Property Tracking and Accounting
 - Working Capital Fund Accounting
 - Accounts Payable
 - Funds Control
 - General Ledger
-

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the DIFMS System Enhancements initiative:

Action	Begin Date	End Date
Military Labor Reporting	Apr 95	Oct 96
Service Cost Center/Cost Distribution Accounts	Apr 95	Feb 97
Move Contract Items Between Accrual and Accounts Payable	Apr 95	Feb 97
Unique Elements Associated with R&D Funding	Apr 95	Mar 97
Major Range Test Facility Base (MRTFB) Funding	Apr 95	Nov 97
Funds Availability	Apr 95	Nov 97
Job Order Expansion	Apr 95	Nov 97
Transportation Cost, Management Cost, and Utilities Cost Analysis Report	Sep 95	Nov 97
Validate Ranges in History File	Sep 95	Nov 97
Stabilized Billing by Cost Center	Apr 95	Jan 98
Direct Cite Funding	Apr 95	Jan 98
Advance Billing	Apr 95	Jan 98
Multi-Funded Customer Orders	Apr 95	Mar 98
Flight Hour Accounting	Sep 95	Mar 98
Exclusion for Foreign Military Sales (FMS) and Private Party	Apr 95	Jun 98

Resource Requirements

The following are implementation costs for the DIFMS System Enhancements initiative in then years and millions:

The total investment through September 30, 1997 is \$3.0 million.

The total cumulative investment cost through implementation (excluding maintenance) is \$26.3 million through FY 2005.

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
\$1.0	\$0.75	\$4.5	\$0	\$5.0	\$4.0

Project office personnel (government and contractors) work on a variety of initiatives including:

- Deployment
- Open Systems Architecture (OSE)
- Chief Financial Officer Act (CFO Act)

- Compliance and Key Accounting Requirements (KARs)
 - Budget and Accounting Classification Code (BACC)
 - Electronic Commerce and Electronic Data Interchange (EC/EDI)
 - Data Standardization,
 - Defense Travel System (DTS)
 - On-Line Users Manual and Documentation Capability
 - Training
 - Imaging
 - Interfaces
 - Grassley Amendment/STARS One Pay
 - Projected Enhancements
-

Benefits

The following are qualitative benefits of the DIFMS System Enhancements initiative:

- support the two-phased migratory system strategy approved by the DWCF Corporate Board during February 1994, by consolidating DWCF accounting systems along component and activity groups and converting key legacy systems to migratory systems
 - implement DIFMS as the migratory DWCF accounting system for Navy R&D, Marine Corps and Air Force Depot Maintenance activity groups
 - maintain current operations during the transition period
 - achieve compliance with the accounting and reporting objectives of the Chief Financial Officer's (CFO) Act, Federal Manager's Financial Improvement Act (FMFIA) and Joint Financial Managers Improvement Program (JFMIP)
 - eliminate 11 legacy systems
 - accommodate existing uniqueness capabilities of current component operations and structures
 - promote rapid, simultaneous migrations and consolidations of systems by multiple centers and operating locations while maintaining existing management information system requirements
 - enhance DIFMS to ensure accurate and timely statements that fairly present the results of operations and financial positions
-

Defense Integrated Finance System Redesign (DIFS-R)

Description

The Defense Integrated Finance System Redesign (DIFS-R) consolidation initiative integrates security assistance (SA) financial data from the DFAS network and provides financial management support, customer billing, and reporting for the SA program.

This initiative was prompted by the Defense Security Assistance Agency's (DSAA) SA Management System function level initiative to consolidate non-accounting functionality from DIFS-R and two of the three current legacy systems. Non-compliance with regulations, audit findings and general process improvements also prompted the initiative.

The DIFS-R initiative will focus on:

- reengineering business processes
- consolidating and standardizing systems
- standardizing and warehousing data
- integrating with other communities
- accessing internal controls
- improving infrastructure (personnel)
- improving data accuracy

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The DIFS-R initiative corrects weaknesses that have a critical impact on financial operations or data that impacts and involves inefficient and unnecessary procedures that result in the reduction of operational readiness or effectiveness in the areas of:

- data accuracy
- internal controls
- compliancy with regulations
- ability to integrate with other communities

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The sources of discovery of nonconformance of the DIFS-R initiative are:

- non-compliance with regulations
- audit findings
- general process improvements

Impact on Current Operations

The DFAS provides accounting support to appropriate DoD organizational elements for the U.S. security assistance programs. Support is provided by the DFAS-Denver Center Deputate for Security Assistance, the DFAS-Columbus Center, and field operating locations of the DFAS Denver, Cleveland, and Indianapolis Centers. Support is provided using a number of DFAS general fund accounting systems, as well as 11 unique security assistance systems. Eight of these systems are “mixed” financial and logistics systems owned by the Military Departments (MILDEP) and Defense Agencies.

Current project efforts fall in the conceptual evaluation phase, and are directed at identifying the installation, field, and departmental functional requirements.

The following four general fund accounting systems will support the security assistance installation and field requirements:

- DJAS
- STARS
- GAFS
- SABRS

Processes which cannot be incorporated into these standard systems will form the basis for the scope of security assistance-unique accounting functional requirements.

Reengineering the existing security assistance system, Defense Integrated Finance Accounting System (DIGS), will satisfy the functional requirements.

The DSAA is involved in a collateral effort to consolidate security assistance program management functions from twelve MILDEP Defense Agency systems into the Defense Security Assistance Management System (DSAMS). The DSAMS effort includes the DIFS-R plus two of the three systems referenced above.

DIFS-R will eliminate the following security assistance systems and system segments:

- Foreign Military Sales Credit System (FMSCS)
- Program Budget and Accounting System – Order Control (PBAS-OC)
- Washington Headquarters Service Allotment Accounting System Modified (WAAS-Mod)

Financial data will be interfaced to and from the following systems via the Corporate Database:

- Defense Standard Disbursing System (DSDS)
- Defense Departmental Reporting System (DDRS)
- DJAS
- STARS
- GAFS
- SABRS

Objectives

The objectives of the DIFS-R initiative are to:

- develop the accounting strategy
- support the security assistance program
- incorporate relevant DoD system initiatives appropriate to support field and installation processes

The results of the DIFS-R initiative are:

- implementation of a Year 2000 (Y2K) compliant system
- compliancy with regulations
- elimination of duplicated systems
- correction of data inaccuracies
- integration of feeder systems
- improvement of internal controls
- implementation standard data

Responsible Manager

The DIFS-R office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

DFAS-DE/I and DSAA
Program Officer
 Genevieve Wilson

DSN: 926-6421
 Comm: (303) 676-6421
 Fax: (303) 676-6394
 E-mail j2wilson@cleveland.dfas.mil

Functional Category

The DIFS-R initiative is a system level initiative that impacts the Security Assistance function.

Supporting System Architecture

The DIFS-R initiative receives source data from the following systems:

Source	Data Supplied	Rating
Centralized Integrated System for International Logistics (CISIL)	Financial	Sometimes Timely and Sometimes Accurate
Case Management Control System (CMCS)	Financial	Sometimes Timely and Sometimes Accurate
Management Information System for International Logistics (MISIL)	Financial	Sometimes Timely and Sometimes Accurate
Program Budget and Accounting System - Order Control (PBAS-OC)	Financial	Sometimes Timely and Sometimes Accurate
Defense Security Assistance Agency (DSAA) 1200 system	Financial	Timely and Accurate

The DIFS-R initiative transmits data to the following systems:

Destination	Data Supplied	Rating
CISIL	Financial	Sometimes Timely and Sometimes Accurate
CMCS	Financial	Sometimes Timely and Sometimes Accurate
MISIL	Financial	Sometimes Timely and Sometimes Accurate
PBAS-OC	Financial	Sometimes Timely and Sometimes Accurate
DSAA 1200 system	Financial	Timely and Accurate

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the DIFS-R initiative:

Action	Begin Date	End Date
Begin Implementation of DIFS	FY 96	
Milestone 0	Apr 96	
Increment I - Milestone 1 and 2 approval	Jul 98	

Milestone 3 approval	May 99	Jun 99
Increment II - Milestone 1 and 2 approval	Apr 99	
Milestone 3 approval	Aug 00	Sep 00
Increment III - Milestone 1 and 2 approval	Jun 00	
Milestone 3 approval	Aug 01	
Completion		Sep 01

Resource Requirements

The following are implementation costs for the DIFS-R initiative in then years and millions:

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
\$1.3	\$2.9	\$5.5	\$1.4	\$1.0	\$0.4

DIFS-R is currently under study for inclusion into the DJAS. More complete cost data will be submitted when this pending decision is rendered.

Benefits

The benefits of the DIFS-R initiative are to be determined, this initiative is in conceptual exploration.

The following are qualitative benefits of DIFS:

- reduce the number of systems supporting unique security assistance processes
- correct system deficiencies and material non-conformance
- produce auditable financial statements
- reduce problem disbursements
- incorporate the Budget and Accounting Classification Code (BACC) structure
- implement the standard U.S. general ledger uniform chart of accounts
- comply with the Key Accounting Requirements (KARs)
- implement a standardized finance and accounting process for each SA business area (e.g. FMS, IMET, FMF, etc.)
- reengineer processes to benefit from new technologies and achieve standardization and cost savings
- improve data quality and accuracy
- improve cross-functional processes and standard data transfers
- reduce labor intensive processes and duplicate data entry
- reduce data redundancy and reconciliations

- improve workload management
 - provide finance and accounting information to SA financial management on a real time basis for decision making
 - provide greater flexibility for performing system changes
 - minimize operations and maintenance costs
-

Defense Integrated Military Human Resources Systems (DIMHRS)

Description

The Defense Integrated Military Human Resources System (DIMHRS) is a requirements initiative managed by the Joint Requirements and Integration Office (JR&IO) of the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness (USD(P&R)). The DIMHRS requirements initiative defines the requirements for a standard military personnel management and pay system for all components of the military services.

The DIMHRS requirements initiative will address major deficiencies in the delivery of military personnel and pay services at all levels, from field to headquarters. The system will be developed by the Systems Executive Office for Manpower and Personnel (SEO/MP), New Orleans, to incorporate standard data definitions and to comply with the Defense Information Infrastructure (DII), Technical Common Operating Environment (COE), and the Joint Technical Architecture (JTA). DIMHRS will meet or exceed the functionality of designated legacy military personnel and pay systems currently or planned for use within the component and the Defense Agencies.

The DIMHRS requirements initiative will focus on:

- correcting deficiencies noted in the management and pay of military of personnel files
- accumulating accurate and timely data pertaining to members in a standardized process
- streamlining and reengineering business processes
- consolidating systems
- implementing standard data within the military personnel and pay functional community

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The DIMHRS reporting initiative corrects weaknesses that have a critical impact on financial operations or data that involves mission impairment requiring excessive overrides, work-arounds, or manual intervention in the following areas:

- data accuracy
- internal controls
- ability to integrate with other communities

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance	<p>The sources of discovery of nonconformance of the DIMHRS reporting initiative are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • lessons learned from contingency operations conducted by the DoD, • PPBS • General Accounting Office (GAO) • Defense Science Board (DSB) • user reviews • management reviews 				
Impact on Current Operations	<p>The DIMHRS reporting initiative corrects weaknesses that impact military personnel management and pay data that involve inefficient and unnecessary procedures resulting in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • excessive costs for operations and maintenance of functional systems or modernization and development of those systems • lack of visibility of information pertaining to the member throughout their affiliation with the DoD 				
Objectives	<p>The objective of the DIMHRS reporting initiative is to define the requirements for a standard military personnel management and pay system for all components of the military services.</p>				
Responsible Manager	<p>The DIMHRS office of primary responsibility and responsible managers are:</p> <table> <tr> <td data-bbox="483 1255 885 1369"> <p>USD(P&R) <u>Program Manager</u> Norma St. Claire</p> </td><td data-bbox="938 1255 1438 1369"> <p>DoN <u>Program Manager</u> Dale Galloway</p> </td></tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="483 1402 885 1558"> <p>DSN: 426-8710 Comm: (703) 696-8710 Fax: (703) 696-8703 E-mail: stclairn@pr.osd.mil</p> </td><td data-bbox="938 1402 1438 1558"> <p>DSN: Comm: (504) 678-7009 Fax: (504) 678-0618 E-mail: galloway@cnrf.nola.navy.mil</p> </td></tr> </table>	<p>USD(P&R) <u>Program Manager</u> Norma St. Claire</p>	<p>DoN <u>Program Manager</u> Dale Galloway</p>	<p>DSN: 426-8710 Comm: (703) 696-8710 Fax: (703) 696-8703 E-mail: stclairn@pr.osd.mil</p>	<p>DSN: Comm: (504) 678-7009 Fax: (504) 678-0618 E-mail: galloway@cnrf.nola.navy.mil</p>
<p>USD(P&R) <u>Program Manager</u> Norma St. Claire</p>	<p>DoN <u>Program Manager</u> Dale Galloway</p>				
<p>DSN: 426-8710 Comm: (703) 696-8710 Fax: (703) 696-8703 E-mail: stclairn@pr.osd.mil</p>	<p>DSN: Comm: (504) 678-7009 Fax: (504) 678-0618 E-mail: galloway@cnrf.nola.navy.mil</p>				
Functional Category	<p>The DIMHRS reporting initiative is a cross functional level initiative that impacts the following functions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retiree and Annuitant Pay • Personnel • Debt Management 				

- Military Pay
- Resource Planning and Reporting

Supporting System Architecture

The DIMHRS reporting initiative will be implemented in a standards compliant architecture. The Systems Executive Officer will define the supporting system architecture.

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the DIMHRS reporting initiative:

Action	End Date
Mission Need Statement	Feb 98
Milestone 0	Feb 98
Milestone I	Mar 99
Milestone II	Mar 00
Milestone III (Initial Operating Capability)	Jan 03

Resource Requirements

The following are implementation costs for the DIMHRS reporting initiative in then years and millions:

The total investment through September 30, 1997 is \$5 million.

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
\$38.6	\$44.6	\$65.1	\$57.3	\$59.7	\$69.3

The following are full time staffing requirements for the DIMHRS initiative:

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
199	311	340	354	358	362

Benefits

The qualitative benefits of the DIMHRS reporting initiative are:

- elimination of service specific modernization, development operations and maintenance of multiple, duplicate systems
- elimination of costly duplicate source data entry and reconciliation
- reduction of error correction processes (service members and staff)
- streamlining of personnel pay and processes
- elimination of manual processes to access information
- incorporation of technological or policy changes, modifications, or adjustments in a timely, efficient manner

Defense Integrated Subsistence Management System (DISMS)

Description

The Defense Integrated Subsistence Management System (DISMS) compliancy initiative is designated the interim migratory Defense Working Capital Fund (DWCF) accounting system for the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) wholesale supply management business area for subsistence.

Enhancements are required to bring the functionality of core financial applications and all interfacing applications which comprise the suite of systems in compliance with:

- Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act (FMFIA)
- Chief Financial Officers' (CFO) Act
- Key Accounting Requirements (KARs)

The DISMS compliancy initiative will focus on:

- assessing internal controls
- standardizing and warehousing data
- improving data accuracy

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The DISMS compliancy initiative corrects weaknesses that have a critical impact on financial operations or data that impacts and involves mission impairment requiring excessive overrides, work-arounds and manual intervention in the area of compliancy with regulations.

Also, the DISMS compliancy initiative corrects weaknesses that have a critical impact on financial operations and data that impacts and involves inefficient and unnecessary procedures that results in the reduction of operational readiness and effectiveness in the area of internal controls.

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The sources of discovery of nonconformance for the DISMS compliancy initiative are:

- DFAS-CO-S Federal Managers Financial Integrity Act
- Defense Personnel Support Center (DPSC)
- DFAS Headquarters Federal Financial Managers Integrity Act
- Division AAF - Richmond Detachment
- System Manager User Review

Objectives

The objectives of the DISMS compliancy initiative are to enhance:

- support of accurate and timely processing of data
- preparation of financial statements that fairly present the results of operations and financial position

The enhancements of DISMS compliancy will incorporate statutory changes, Department of Defense DoD directives, and policy change requirements to ensure compliance with all existing regulatory guidance.

Responsible Manager

The DISMS office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

DFAS-CO-STT
Program Manager
 Dan Singer

DSN: 869-0673
 Comm: (614) 693-0673
 Fax: (614) 693-1729
 E-mail: dsinger@columbus.dfas.mil

Functional Category

The DISMS compliancy initiative is a system level initiative that impacts the following functions:

- Working Capital Fund Accounting
- Accounts Payable
- Disbursing

Supporting System Architecture

The DISMS compliancy initiative transmits data to the following systems:

Source	Data Supplied	Rating
DAAS	Billing Information for Customers	Timely and Accurate
SRD-1	Disbursement Information	Timely and Accurate

Pace of Corrective Action

The following table shows the pace of corrective action for the DISMS compliancy initiative:

Year Identified	FY 92
Targeted Correction Date in Last Year's Report	Oct 98
Current Target Date	Indefinite
Reason for Change in Date(s)	Increment VI was not funded as anticipated in FY 97, the anticipated implementation is now indefinite.

Milestones

The following milestone applies to the DISMS compliancy initiative:

Action	End Date
Year 2000 Compliance	Dec 98

Resource Requirements

The following are implementation costs for the DISMS compliancy initiative in then years and millions.

The total investment through September 30, 1997 is \$2.5 million.

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
\$1.4	\$2.4	\$1.8	\$2.1	\$2.5	\$2.5

Validation Process

The validation process for the DISMS compliancy initiative are:

- users
- certified by components

Benefits

The following are qualitative benefits of the DISMS compliancy initiative:

- timely and accurate data for customers and managers
- sound internal controls (FMFIA compliance)
- auditable financial statements (CFO Act compliance)

Defense Joint Accounting System (DJAS)

Description

The Defense Joint Accounting System (DJAS) systems implementation initiative will provide General Funds Accounting for all Defense Finance and Accounting Service (DFAS) Indianapolis supported customers. DJAS will also support the accounting needs of the Military Traffic Management Command and the Defense Assistance Agency (DSAA).

The DJAS software baseline is derived from the Army Corps of Engineers Financial Management System (CEFMS) which received DA MAISRC Milestone III approval in April 1996. DJAS is currently scheduled for testing and implementation at its first customer prototype site, the Ballistic Missile Defense Organization (BMDO) in October 1998.

The DJAS systems implementation initiative will focus on:

- reengineering business processes
- consolidating and standardizing systems
- standardizing and warehousing data
- integrating with other communities
- assessing internal controls
- improving data accuracy
- utilizing modern technologies such as government-off-the-shelf (GOTS) systems to support compliancy requirements

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The DJAS systems implementation initiative corrects weaknesses that impact financial operations or data that involves violations of statutory requirements, fraud, or other criminal activities that go undetected in the areas of:

- data accuracy
- internal controls
- compliancy with regulations
- ability to integrate with other communities

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The sources of discovery of nonconformance for the DJAS systems implementation initiative are:

- system manager
- user reviews

-
- financial statement audits
 - management control reviews
-

Impact on Current Operations

The impact on current operations for the DJAS systems implementation initiative are:

- general ledger control and reporting
 - property accounting
 - accounts receivable
 - cost accounting
 - accrual accounting
 - system controls
 - audit trails
 - system documentation
 - system operations
 - accounts payable
 - budgetary accounting and user information needs impedes achieving reliable Chief Financial Officer financial statements
-

Objectives

The objectives of the DJAS systems implementation initiative are to:

- implement a Year 2000 (Y2K) compliant system
 - become compliant with regulations
 - eliminate duplication of systems
 - correct data inaccuracy
 - integrate feeder systems
 - improve internal controls
-

Responsible Manager

The DJAS office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

DFAS-IN/AW
Program Manager
Phyllis E. Campbell

DSN:
Comm: (317) 510-3121
Fax:
E-mail: Pcampbell@cleveland.dfas.mil

Functional Category

The DJAS systems implementation initiative is a system level initiative that impacts the following functions:

- Cost Accounting
- Inventory and Tracking Accounting
- Time and Attendance
- Security Assistance
- Receivables and Collections
- Travel Pay
- Personal and Real Property Tracking and Accounting
- General fund Accounting
- Working Capital Fund Accounting
- Debt Management
- Accounts Payable
- Disbursing
- Resource Planning and Reporting

Supporting System Architecture

The DJAS systems implementation initiative receives source data from the following systems:

Source	Data Supplied
AFCOS	Input Commitment and Obligations
AMCISS	Input Obligation
AORS-ARPERCEN	Import Travel Obligations
CABS	Processes Requisitions and Orders
CCSS	Supply Obligations
DAAS	Interfund Bills
DCAS	Expenditure
DCPS	Civilian Pay Obligations and Disbursements
Defense Telephone System	Telephone Bills
DJMS	Disbursements and Collections
DOLFINS	Travel Pay and Obligations
DRAS	Collections
DTS	Travel Obligations and Disbursements
FinSys	Status Information
GCSS-Army	Supply Obligations
IATS	Entitlement
IFS-M	Cost Transfers
JRISS	Obligations
Local National Pay Travel Systems	Obligations

MOCAS	Disbursements
PBAS	Funding
RCAS	Obligation
RISER	Obligation
SAACONS	Contractual
SARSS	Supply Obligations
SIDPERS	Military Personnel
SIFS/SDS	Receivable Billings
SPBS-R/DPAS	Property
SPS	Contractual
STARFIARS	Supply Obligations
TAMMIS	Vendor Pay
TAPDB-R	MER DB
TUFMIS	Supply Obligations

The DJAS systems implementation initiative transmits data to the following systems:

Destination	Data Supplied
AGRMIS	Management Information
BRIM	Obligation Disbursement
AMCMMIS	Labor Hours and Performance Measures
DCAS	Expenditure
DCPS	Civilian Pay Obligations and Disbursements
DDMS	Debts
FinSys	Funding Records
HQARS	Reports
IATS	Entitlement
MEPRS	Expense
OFMIS	Management
SAACONS	Contractual
SPBS-R/DPAS	Property
SPIMS	Financial Management

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the DJAS systems implementation initiative:

Action	Begin Date	End Date
Milestone I and II	Nov 98	Nov 98
Begin Coding	May 98	Dec 98
Complete Coding and Begin Testing	Aug 98	Dec 00
Conduct Training for Trainers	Nov 99	Feb 01

Conduct On-Site Training	Aug 98	Apr 01
Stand Up Prototype	Oct 98	Jun 01
Obtain Milestone III	Oct 99	Mar 02
Begin Full Scale Deployment	Oct 99	Mar 02
Full Operational Capability	May 04	May 04
Completion	May 04	May 04

Resource Requirements

The following are implementation costs for the DJAS systems implementation initiative in then years and millions:

The total cumulative investment cost through implementation (excluding maintenance) is \$280.3 million through FY 2005.

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
\$15.8	\$28.4	\$44.8	\$51.9	\$49.7	45.2
FY04	FY05				
\$25.9	\$18.6				

The following are full time and contractor staffing requirements for the DJAS initiative:

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
207	303	403	448	423	190
FY04	FY05				
190	130				

The resource requirements to include both dollars and man-years, are budgeted estimates. Resource requirements will be updated as necessary when the following has been accomplished:

- finalized user requirements
- completed Economic Analysis (EA)
- detailed impact and analysis on necessary changes are accomplished

Defense Joint Military Pay System (DJMS)

Description

The Defense Joint Military Pay System (DJMS) standardization and consolidation initiative will standardize and consolidate the automated systems that support military pay under two systems – the Defense Joint Military Pay System (DJMS) and the Marine Corps Total Force System (MCTFS). All Army, Navy, and Air Force military pay functions will be under the DJMS by FY 1999.

Objectives

The objectives of the DJMS standardization and consolidation initiative are:

- timeliness and accuracy of payments, leave and earnings statements and financial data that fairly present the results of operations and are in compliance with laws, regulations, and policies for those events and transactions that have a material effect on the pay and leave of military members
- to replace 22 military pay systems when fully operational FY 2001

Responsible Manager

The DJMS office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

DFAS-HQ/F
Project Manager
 Sylvia Hanneken

DSN: 580-5263
 Comm: (216) 522-5263
 Fax: (216) 522-5282
 E-mail:

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the DJMS standardization and consolidation initiative:

Action	End Date
Transitioned Navy active duty to DJMS-AC	Completed Jan 98
Correct inconsistencies between data in the military personnel systems and military pay systems through standard reconciliation of data.	Sep 98
Correct the process of updating DJMS-AC Overseas Housing Allowance and Cost of Living Allowances Tables	Sep 98

Transition Navy reserve to DJMS-RC	Dec 98
Consolidate and create central site instructions for the DJMS-RC	Mar 00
Correct the capability to update all tables in DJMS-AC and DJMS-RC programmatically	Sep 00
Merge DJMS-RC and DJMS-AC	Dec 00

Benefits

The qualitative benefits of the DJMS standardization and consolidation initiative are:

- a standard Military Pay System for the Department of Defense (DoD)
 - elimination of 20 legacy military pay systems
 - standard policies & procedures (or variations revalidated)
 - equitable interpretation of entitlement
 - easier future system replacements
 - consolidated operations more manageable (cadre of experts/ easier training and replacement)
 - easier technology insertion (support multiple applications)
 - standard interfaces and data reporting
 - more effective continuity of operations
 - detection of fraud
 - reduced costs (systems, staff, and operations)
-

Disbursing Office Processing System (DOPS)

Description	The Disbursing Office Processing System (DOPS) initiative supports field-level finance operations at locations worldwide and operating locations.
Title and Description of Nonconformance	The DOPS initiative corrects weaknesses that have a critical impact on financial operations or data that impacts and involves operations that impede realizing economies of scale.
Source of Discovery	<p>The sources of discovery of nonconformance for the DOPS initiative are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • system manager • user reviews • management control reviews
Impact on Current Operations	<p>The impact on current operations for the DOPS initiative are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • financial statements that fairly present the results of operations and financial position • reasonable compliance with laws and regulations for those transactions and events that may have a material effect on the financial statements
Objectives	The objective of the DOPS initiative is to enhance support for field-level finance operations at locations worldwide and operating locations (OPLOCs).
Responsible Manager	<p>The DOPS office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:</p> <p>DFAS-IN <u>Program Manager</u> Ron Pasierb</p> <p>DSN: Comm: Fax: E-mail: rpasierb@cleveland.dfas.mil.cleveland.mil</p>

Functional Category

The DOPS initiative is a system level initiative that impacts the following functions:

- Civilian Pay
- Military Pay
- Accounts Payable
- Travel Entitlements
- Disbursing
- Accounts Payable

Pace of Corrective Action

The following table shows the pace of corrective action for the DOPS :

Year Identified	FY 94
Targeted Correction Date in Last Year's Report	FY 97
Current Target Date	FY 97
Reason for Change in Date(s)	N/A

Validation Process

The validation process for the DOPS initiative will be:

- transaction testing
- evaluations
- reviews

Defense Property Accounting System (DPAS)

Description

The Defense Property Accounting System (DPAS) deployment initiative is an integrated system for achieving financial and physical control over real and personal property. Real and personal property are those government assets, other than weapons and tactical systems, owned by the government. Real property includes lands, buildings, structures and the capital improvements made to them. Personal property includes tangible and intangible assets with a useful life of at least two years and a purchase price above a set dollar threshold at the time of acquisition or items categorized as pilferable.

The DPAS deployment initiative functionality includes:

- comprehensive property accountability addressing financial document registers
- authorization tracking
- asset management for serialized and bulk items
- component visibility and tracking
- receipts for asset management
- general ledger accounting
- depreciation and automated financial reporting
- integrated equipment management functions for tracking utilization
- trip tickets and loan or lease information
- automated scheduling for equipment maintenance and warranty service contract terms
- inventory management

The DPAS system provides for automated logistics and financial interfaces in addition to automated ARMS reporting.

DPAS is supported with the HP-UNIX 11.1 operating system and Cincom Supra 2 for UNIX database management system at the Dayton, Ohio Defense MegaCenter. Customer base is comprised of all Military Departments and Defense Agencies within the Department with system and end users physically located within CONUS and OCONUS.

The CFO Act of 1990 and FMFIA of 1982 requires the development of internal control evaluation and improved reporting processes for funds, property and other assets which should be safeguarded against waste, loss, or misappropriation. Revenues and expenditures must be properly recorded and accurately accounted for to permit the preparation of reliable financial statements and to maintain accountability of the assets.

The system was recommended as a migratory system on December 22, 1994 with the recommendation and supporting Functional Economic Analysis approved by ASD(C3I) on May 22, 1995.

Special interest continues with the program from the General Accounting Office and DoD Inspector General with their reviews and audits of open findings across the Military Departments and the Defense Agencies. The system supports inventory tracking and financial reporting for all real and personal property regardless of the funding authority under which the assets were acquired.

The Defense Property Accountability System (DPAS) is currently in the major deployment phase across the Military Departments and Defense Agencies.

The deployment process includes:

- performing site surveys
- developing an automated capability for converting records from hundreds of service and installation unique property book applications
- developing automated electronic interfaces for the numerous supply and financial systems within the department
- providing formal classroom training to end users for initial implementation in addition to sustainment training
- conducting post-deployment follow-ups
- providing software development and modernization services as required by regulatory and statutory changes and the expanding customer base

DPAS is a proprietary government system. DFAS-FSACO/M is responsible for software development, customer support, DoD implementation/deployment, and program management support to the DPAS program manager. The workload is accomplished through DFAS-FSACO/M organic and contracted resources and subcontracted efforts with a service level agreement between FSACO/M and the Army Industrial Logistics Systems Center (ILSC).

**Title and
Description of
Nonconformance**

The DPAS deployment initiative corrects weaknesses in financial statements and operations that have a critical impact on property accounting and reporting accountability which result in a reduction of effectiveness in the areas of:

- auditable property records
 - data accuracy
 - internal controls
 - compliance with regulations
-

**Source of Discovery
of Nonconformance**

The source discovery of nonconformance for the DPAS deployment initiative are:

- financial statements
 - GAO and IG reviews
 - system managers
-

**Impact on Current
Operations**

The impact on current operations of the DPAS deployment initiative will significantly improve property accounting for the Department's efforts to correct internal management control problems and accurately report asset information on the financial statements.

DPAS is being implemented to help correct problems identified in reports such as The DoD FY 1997 Annual Statement of Assurance on "Unreliable Financial Reporting of Personal and Real Property."

The DPAS deployment initiative will improve the timelines and reliability of financial information on the Department's investment in property and the Department's liability to others for the use of its property.

Objectives

The objectives of DPAS deployment initiative are to:

- provide the Department with a single, automated system for maintaining accountability of real and personal property
 - have an efficient and cost effective transition from component unique property item tracking systems and processes to a DoD standard property accounting system that interfaces with, and is subsidiary to, established financial management system general ledger accounts
-

Responsible Manager

The DPAS office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

DLA FOG/DPAS
Program Manager
 Frank E. Egan

DSN: 427-7223
 Comm: (703) 767-7223
 Fax: (703) 767-7265
 E-mail: frank_egan@hq.dla.mil

The Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) is the executive agency for the DPAS, and its Program Management Office (DPAS-PMO) administers the system. The Financial Systems Activity, Columbus, Ohio, supports the DPAS-PMO and the Defense MegaCenter at Dayton, Ohio, hosts and operates the DPAS.

Functional Category

The DPAS deployment initiative is a function level initiative that impacts the following functions:

- Property Accounting
- Property Accountability

Supporting System Architecture

The DPAS deployment initiative receives source data from the following systems:

Source	Data Supplied	Rating
ARMS	Catalog	Timely and Accurate
AMCISS	Requisition	Timely and Accurate
SAILS	Requisition	Timely and Accurate
SARSS-O	Requisition	Timely and Accurate
LOGTADDS	Authorization	Timely and Accurate
AMDF	Property	Timely and Accurate
SB700-20	Property	Timely and Accurate

The DPAS deployment initiative transmits data to the following systems:

Destination	Data Supplied	Rating
DBMS	Accounting	Timely and Accurate
SIFS	Accounting	Timely and Accurate
IFAS	Accounting	Timely and Accurate

ARMS	Property	Timely and Accurate
AMCISS	Requisition	Timely and Accurate
SAILS	Requisition	Timely and Accurate
SSARSS-O	Requisition	Timely and Accurate
UIT	Equipment	Timely and Accurate

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the DPAS deployment initiative:

Action	Begin Date	End Date
Army's Installation Equipment Management System (IEMS) Designated DPAS		FY 94
DPAS was approved as the Migration system for all DoD Real and Personal Property		FY 95
Implementation of DPAS in Military Department and Defense Agencies	FY 94	FY 00

Benefits

The following are qualitative benefits of the DPAS deployment initiative:

- replaces component unique logistic property management systems
 - accurately reports asset values to the financial statements
 - reports the historical cost of assets based on the transaction financial accounting rather than the book value based on a standard value from the property book
 - improves monitoring of real and personal property
-

Defense Property Accounting System (DPAS)

Description The Defense Property Accountability System (DPAS) deployment initiative is an integrated system for achieving implementation of the Department's standard migratory system on National Security Agency's (NSA's) secure networks for personal and real property with interfaces to acquisition and financial systems.

Title and Description of Nonconformance The DPAS deployment initiative corrects weaknesses that have a critical impact on financial operations or data that involve mission impairment requiring excessive overrides, work-arounds, and manual intervention, and violations of statutory requirements, fraud, or other criminal activities that go undetected in the areas of:

- data accuracy
- internal control
- compliance with regulations

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance The source discovery of nonconformance for the DPAS deployment initiative are:

- audit findings
- general process improvement

Objectives The objectives of DPAS deployment initiative are to:

- become compliant with regulations
- eliminate duplication of systems
- correct data inaccuracy
- improve internal controls
- correct material weaknesses documented in audits

Responsible Manager

The DPAS office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

NSA-S7

Program Manager

James Schaeffer/Theresa Donovan

DSN:

Comm: (410) 684-7624

Fax:

E-mail:

Functional Category

The DPAS initiative is a function level initiative that impacts the following functions:

- General Ledger Accounting
- Inventory Tracking and Accounting
- Procurement
- Real and Personal Property Tracking and Accounting

Supporting System Architecture

The DPAS deployment initiative receives source data from the following system:

Source	Data Supplied	Rating
Procurement Systems (EPR)	Acquisition	Timely and Sometimes Accurate

The DPAS deployment initiative transmits data to the following system:

Destination	Data Supplied	Rating
General Accounting System (GAC)	General Ledger	Timely and Accurate

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the DPAS initiative:

Action	Begin Date	End Date
Funding	FY 98	FY 99
Stage 1 Acquisition	FY 98	FY 98
In-House Release 7 Test Environment	FY 98	FY 98
DPAS-General Ledger Interface	FY98	
DPAS Release 8-8.1 (GUI, Client/Server)	FY 99	FY 99

Stage 2 Acquisition (COTS for Release 8)	FY 99	FY 99
Database conversion	FY 99	FY 99
Test and Operational validation	FY 99	FY 99

Benefits

The DPAS deployment initiative is being implemented to resolve material weaknesses.

Defense Procurement Payment System (DPPS)

Description

The Defense Procurement Payment System (DPPS) consolidation and migration initiative will become the standard Department of Defense (DoD) procurement payment system used to:

- calculate contract and vendor payments
- grant and other agreement entitlements
- generate accounting records

The system will use data in various databases, generated from multiple sources using Electronic Commerce and Electronic Data Interchange (EC/EDI) transactions, electronic document management techniques and source data entry applications.

A series of interim consolidation efforts will reduce 16 existing contract and vendor payment systems to eight systems. These eight systems will then be migrated to DPPS.

The DPPS consolidation and migration initiative will focus on:

- modernizing business processes
- resolving known system deficiencies
- defining standard and shareable financial data for contract and vendor payments

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The DPPS consolidation and migration initiative corrects weaknesses that impact financial operations or data that involves violations of statutory requirements, fraud, or other criminal activities that go undetected in the areas of:

- data accuracy
- unmatched disbursements unliquidated obligations, and late payments that materially impact the financial statements

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The sources of discovery of nonconformance for the DPPS initiative are that contractor and vendor payments are accomplished by multiple systems, as some systems are incapable of communication between the entitlement function and other interfacing systems. (e.g., accounting and disbursing systems.)

Objectives

The objectives of the DPPS consolidation and migration initiative are to:

- replace the current contract and vendor payment systems with a modern standard payment system
- integrate both the contract and vendor payment business areas into a standardized on-line computer processing environment
- merge both functional areas to operate from common data rather than duplicate unmatched data records residing in various databases and in hard copy format

Responsible Manager

The DPPS office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

DFAS-HQ/F
Program Manager
 Christy Rhoads

DSN: 869-8997
 Comm: (614) 693-8997
 Fax: (614) 693-8895
 E-mail:

Supporting System Architecture

The DPPS consolidation and migration initiative receives source data and transmits data to and from the following system:

Source	Data Supplied	Rating
Contract System	Contract Parties, Amounts Classifications	Sometimes Timely and Sometimes Accurate

The DPPS consolidation and migration initiative transmits data to the following system:

Destination	Data Supplied	Rating
Disbursing System	Payee, Amount	Sometimes Timely and Sometimes Accurate

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the DPPS consolidation and migration initiative:

Action	Begin Date	End Date
Developed Requirements	Oct 94	Dec 95
Designed and Developed System	Jan 96	Jul 98

Conducted Testing	Aug 98	Feb 99
Implement New System	Mar 99	Dec 00

Resource Requirements

The following are implementation costs of the DPPS consolidation and migration initiative in then years and millions:

The total investment through September 30, 1997 is \$884.6 million.

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
\$297.2	\$217.4	\$201.1	\$188.7	\$180.5	\$95.3

FY04	FY05				
\$91.3	\$93.5				

Benefits

The qualitative benefits of the DPPS consolidation and migration initiative are to:

- increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the current procurement payment functionality
 - replace the procurement payment processes of multiple interim migratory and migratory systems
 - maintain a greater capability to exchange data with other automated information systems (AIS)
 - impact other systems that provide accounting and disbursement information
 - meet regulatory requirements
 - improve the accuracy of contract financial data and
 - reduce the number of NULOs being processed
 - reduce overpayments
 - establish single point of funds availability validation
 - prevent unmatched disbursements
 - standardize processes
 - standardize shared data
 - improve data management capabilities
 - improve data integrity
 - improve cross-functional processes
 - improve accuracy of procurement payment processes
 - provide greater flexibility for system changes
 - reduce reliance on hard copy documents
 - reduce labor intensive processes
-

Defense Standard Disbursing System (DSDS)

Description	The Defense Standard Disbursing System (DSDS) consolidation and elimination of systems initiative will support all disbursing requirements. A requirements analysis will determine the elements needed for a government hybrid system.
Title and Description of Nonconformance	<p>The following are barriers and impediments for DSDS consolidation and elimination of systems initiative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • time constraint to complete the requirements analysis could develop into an impediment • delay in the selection of the two DFAS centers could result in a delayed deployment plan and schedule • if deployed to five sites rather than two, it could result in additional time required for training all users, thus delaying deployment • development schedule is unrealistic for DSDS alternative to build a new hybrid system • the System Acceptance Test (SAT) schedule is too optimistic • the training schedule for DSDS is inadequate • Corporate Database will not be functional at time of DSDS implementation • current schedule does not allow for adequate DSDS testing
Source of Discovery of Nonconformance	<p>The sources of discovery of nonconformance for the DSDS consolidation and elimination of systems initiative are recognition of the need to enhance disbursing capability by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • minimizing data redundancy • reducing input errors • improving the flow, accuracy, and availability of essential DoD financial information
Impact on Current Operations	<p>The impact on current operations for the DSDS initiative will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • minimize data redundancy • reduce input errors • improve the flow accuracy, and availability of essential DoD financial information • enhance disbursing capability by replacing the current mainframe environment systems with improved client-server open systems technology

Objectives

The objective of the DSDS consolidation and elimination of systems initiative is to be the single standard DFAS automated information system for disbursing, collecting, processing and recording disbursement data and transactions. It will interact with existing entitlement, accounting, and U.S. Treasury reporting systems to provide disbursing capability. DSDS will exchange DoD standard data with these systems through its interface to the Corporate Database, ensuring the availability of accurate, up-to-date transaction and accounting information. The proposed system will also combine an intuitive, uniform-user interface, with relational database technology to furnish quick, consistent on-line and batch access to disbursing data and functions.

The scope of this effort includes all disbursing functions, policies, procedures, and systems within the DFAS. Included in this effort are the disbursing functions and systems of non-DFAS activities.

Responsible Manager

The DSDS office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

DFAS-HQ/F
Project Manager
 Bill Askren

DSN: 465-3609
 Com: (816) 926-3609
 Fax: (816) 926-3104
 E-mail:

Functional Category

The DSDS consolidation and elimination of systems initiative is a function level initiative that impacts the Disbursing function.

Supporting System Architecture

The DSDS consolidation and elimination of systems will consolidate finance and accounting systems by eliminating the following systems:

- Automated Disbursing System (ADS)
- Integrated Paying and Collection System (IPC)
- Standard Finance System Redesign Subsystem I (SRD-I)

Resource Requirements

The following are implementation costs for DSDS in then years and millions.

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
\$2.1	\$7.3	\$7.9	\$7.4	\$7.2	\$7.0

Benefits

The following are quantitative benefits for the DSDS initiative in then years and millions:

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
\$11.2	\$12.8	\$12.7	\$13.8	\$13.7	\$14.5

The following are qualitative benefits or the DSDS initiative:

- standardizes disbursing system DoD-wide
 - eliminates redundant system modifications
 - uses standard data
 - decreases risk in comparison to the current program charter
 - eliminates COTS integration with the Department's integrated Finance & Accounting solution as well as the Corporate Database
 - eliminates legacy systems
-

Defense Transportation Payment System (DTRS)

Description	<p>The Defense Transportation Payment System (DTRS) consolidation and reengineering initiative was designated as a migratory system for standardizing and consolidating DoD transportation payment within the Department.</p> <p>The DTRS initiative will focus on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • consolidating and standardizing systems • consolidating locations • integrating with other communities
Title and Description of Nonconformance	<p>The DTRS consolidation and reengineering initiative corrects weaknesses that have a critical impact on financial operations or data that impacts and involves impediments realizing economies of scale.</p>
Sources of Discovery of Nonconformance	<p>The sources of discovery of nonconformance for the DTRS consolidation and reengineering initiative are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • system manager • user reviews • management control reviews
Impact on Current Operations	<p>The impact on current operations for the DTRS consolidation and reengineering initiative are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • consolidation of payments utilizing Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) technology • promotion of EDI while preparing to consolidate transportation payments by FY 1999 • elimination of a paper intensive environment • transition to an environment that takes extensive advantage of transmitting and processing information electronically
Objectives	<p>The objectives of the DTRS consolidation and reengineering initiative are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • enhance the use of EDI in the Department's transportation business relationships • support and perform pre-audit and post-audit programs

- interface with DoD standard accounting and disbursing systems that provide electronic funds transfer (EFT) to vendors and carriers
- eliminate legacy systems
- consolidate all DoD transportation payments

Responsible Manager

The DTRS office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

DFAS-HQ/F
Project Manager
 Theresa L. Davis

DSN: 699-7651
 Comm: (317) 510-7651
 Fax: (317) 510-7652
 E-mail: tdavis@cleveland.dfas.mil

Functional Category

The DTRS consolidation and reengineering initiative is a function level initiative that impacts the Transportation Pay function.

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the DTRS consolidation and reengineering initiative:

Action	End Date
Increment I, Phase Two (Freight Paper)	Feb 95
Increment I, Phase Three (Personal Property EDI)	May 95
Increment I, Phase Four	Dec 96
Increment III, (Interface with Accounting and Disbursing Systems and EFT	Dec 96
Transition to DTRS Increment I, Phases Three and Four	Dec 96
Continue to sustain operating systems and transition to DTRS	On-going

Resource Requirements

The following are implementation costs for the DTRS consolidation and reengineering initiative in then years and millions:

The total investment through September 30, 1997 is \$129.9 million.

The total cumulative investment cost through implementation (excluding maintenance) is \$279.5 million through FY 2006.

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
\$20.8	\$13.3	\$13.6	\$13.9	\$14.2	\$14.4
FY04	FY05				
\$14.5	\$14.7				

Validation

The validation process for the DTRS consolidation and reengineering initiative will be:

- transaction testing
- evaluations
- reviews

Benefits

The following are quantitative benefits for the DTRS consolidation and reengineering initiative in then years and millions:

The total savings through September 30, 1997 is \$2.9 million.

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
\$2.9	\$0.2	\$8.2	\$8.5	\$8.8	\$9.1
FY04	FY05				
\$9.6	\$9.9				

The following are qualitative benefits for the DTRS initiative:

- reduces paper processing and utilizes EDI technology
- standardizes data and business processes
- produces manpower savings
- prevents carrier overcharges
- provides accurate payment
- perpetuates implementation of standard systems
- centralizes transportation traffic payments at one location
- eliminate legacy systems
- supports transportation traffic management community
- supports the pre-audit and post-audit of transportation bills
- provides electronic payment to the carrier industry

Defense Travel System (DTS)

Description

The Defense Travel System (DTS) reengineering initiative is an outgrowth of the National Performance Review (NPR) initiative to streamline government operations. The Department of Defense (DoD) identified this functional area as in need of reengineering and developed a new concept for temporary duty (TDY) travel that combines the traditionally separate functions of arranging for travel services and travel reimbursement vouchering. The underlying principles of the reengineering effort are to:

- treat travelers and their commanders as honest government employees
- empower the organization that has both the mission and budget to travel
- leverage technology where possible to automate processes

The DTS reengineering initiative is a seamless, paperless, temporary duty travel system that meets the needs of travelers, commanders, and process owners. It will reduce the costs, support mission requirements and provide superior customer service.

The DTS reengineering initiative will focus on:

- reengineering business processes
- consolidating and standardizing systems
- consolidating locations
- standardizing and warehousing data
- assessing internal controls
- improving infrastructure (personnel)
- improving data accuracy

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The source of discovery of nonconformance for DTS reengineering initiative is general process improvement.

Objectives

The objectives of the DTS reengineering initiative are to:

- implement a Year 2000 (Y2K) compliant system
- become compliant with regulations
- correct data inaccuracy

- integrate feeder systems
- improve internal controls

**Responsible
Manager**

The DTS reengineering office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

U.S. Transportation Command/Military Traffic Management Command
Program Manager
COL Albert E. Arnold, III/John Argodale

DSN:

Comm: (703) 607-1498 Ext. 25

Fax:

E-mail: argodalj@osd.pentagon.mil

**Functional
Category**

The DTS reengineering initiative is a system level initiative that impacts the following functions:

- Receivables and Collections
- Travel Pay
- Disbursing
- Resource Planning and Reporting
- Data Warehousing
- DoD Standard Digital Signature

The DTS reengineering initiative is part of the larger DRI paperless processing and EC/EDI initiative. The DTS reengineering initiative also has a number of smaller related initiatives which are the PDT and part time Guard and Reserves travel initiative.

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the DTS reengineering initiative:

Action	Begin Date	End Date
Need Established	Jan 95	
Issue RFP	Jun 97	
Offers Received	Aug 97	
Contract Awarded	May 98	
System Testing Completed	Aug 98	
Begin Implementation	Sep 98	Sep 01

Resource Requirements

The following are implementation costs of the DTS reengineering initiative in then years and millions:

The total investment through September 30, 1997 is \$6.4 million.

The total estimated cumulative investment cost through implementation (excluding maintenance) is \$184.9 million through FY 2001.

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
\$39.8	\$56.4	\$43.6	\$38.4	\$8.1	\$8.1

The following are full time staffing requirements for the DTS reengineering initiative:

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
74	74	74	26	26	26

The stated investment costs reflect program management and contract investment costs through FY 2001. Transaction fees for CUI services beyond FY 2000 are not included. These costs will be paid by Services/Agencies beginning in FY 2001. Implementation of DTS will be completed in FY 2001.

The stated budget only reflects PMO-DTS funding requirements and investment costs to be paid by PMO-DTS. Annual transaction fees will be paid by the services and Agencies starting FY 2001.

Benefits

The following are quantitative benefits of the DTS reengineering initiative:

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
(\$26.4)	(\$27.5)	\$13.5	\$91.1	\$91.4	\$90.9

The payback point for the DTS reengineering initiative is FY 2001 and the savings (10 years) is \$593.6 million from FY 1998 through FY 2007.

The qualitative benefit of the DTS reengineering initiative is \$312.0 million annual benefits beginning FY 2001.

Defense Working Capital Accounting System (DWAS) Data Conversion

Description

The Defense Working Capital Accounting System (DWAS) is a migratory system selected to replace: the Defense Automated Printing Service's (DAPS) Printing Resource Management Information System (PRMIS), the Naval Facilities Engineering Command's (NAVFAC) Public Works Center Management Information System (PWCNIS) and transfer the working capital fund and general fund accounting support from the Naval Facilities Engineering Service Center (NFESC) Financial Management Information System (FINMIS).

The implementation of DWAS will help to standardize practices and interfaces and eliminate nine local unique versions of PWCNIS, non-compliant PRMIS, and non-compliant FINMIS.

The DWAS Data Conversion initiative will focus on:

- reengineering business processes
- consolidating and standardizing systems
- improving data accuracy
- accessing internal controls
- integrating with other communities
- standardizing and warehousing data

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The DWAS Data Conversion initiative corrects weaknesses that impact financial operations or data that involves inefficient and unnecessary procedures that result in the reduction of operational readiness or effectiveness in the areas of:

- data accuracy
- compliance with regulations
- internal controls
- ability to integrate with other communities

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The sources of discovery of nonconformance for the DWAS Data Conversion initiative are:

- system manager
- user reviews

Objectives

The objectives of the DWAS Data Conversion initiative are to:

- implement a Year 2000 (Y2K) compliant system
- become compliant with regulations
- eliminate duplication of systems
- correct data inaccuracy
- integrate feeder systems
- improve internal controls
- achieve compliance with the accounting and reporting objectives of the Chief Financial Officer's Act (CFO Act), Federal Manager's Financial Integrity Act (FMFIA), and Joint Financial Management Improvement Program (JFMIP)

Responsible Manager

The DWAS Data Conversion office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

DFAS-CL/A (PC)
Program Manager
 Lydia Moschkin

DSN:
 Comm: (216) 522-6934
 Fax:
 E-mail:

Functional Category

The DWAS Data Conversion initiative is a cross functional level initiative that impacts the following functions:

- Cost Accounting
- Receivables and Collections
- Working Capital Fund Accounting
- Accounts Payable
- General Ledger
- Funds Control

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the DWAS Data Conversion initiative:

Action	Begin Date	End Date
Procure System	Jun 95	Jun 95
Sign Contract	Apr 96	Apr 96

Establish Project offices	Jul 96	Jul 96
Deploy DAPS Sites	Apr 97	Oct 97
Deploy NFESC Port Hueneme Site	Jul 97	Dec 97
Deploy PWC San Diego	Apr 96	Nov 96
Deploy PWC Pearl Harbor	Nov 98	Jun 99
Deploy PWC Norfolk	Jun 99	Dec 99
Deploy PWC Washington, D.C.	Dec 99	Mar 00
Deploy PWC great Lakes	Mar 00	Jun 00
Deploy PWC Pensacola	Jun 00	Oct 00
Deploy PWC Jacksonville	Sep 00	Jan 01
PWC Yokosuka	Dec 00	Jul 01
Deploy PWC Guam	Mar 01	Oct 01

Resource Requirements

The following are implementation costs for the DWAS Data Conversion initiative in then years and millions:

The total investment through September 30, 1997 is \$13.7 million. The total cumulative investment cost through implementation (excluding maintenance) is \$26.7 million through FY 2001.

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
\$5.80	\$4.50	\$2.70	\$0	\$0	\$0

The following are full time and contractor staffing requirements for the DWAS Data Conversion initiative:

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
42	32	32	32	32	16

Project staffing totals includes 100 percent full time equivalent (FTE) for 15 employees, 25 percent FTE for supervisor, and 25 percent FTE for secretary for FY 1998. 100 percent full time equivalent (FTE) for 10 employees, 25 percent FTE for supervisor, and 25 percent FTE for secretary for FY 1999 through FY 2002. 100 percent full time equivalent (FTE) for 2 employees, 25 percent FTE for supervisor, and 25 percent FTE for secretary for FY 2003.

Project office personnel (government and contractor) work on a variety of initiatives including:

- Deployment
- Budget and Accounting Classification Code (BACC)

- Electronic Commerce and Electronic Data Interchange
- Data Standardization
- Defense Travel System (DTS)

Benefits

The following are quantitative benefits for the DWAS Data Conversion initiative. The following benefits listed are actually cost avoidance in millions:

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
(\$0.50)	\$5.50	\$10.60	\$2.70	\$2.80	\$2.90

The qualitative benefits of the DWAS Data Conversion initiative are:

- provide projects and services to over 3,200 customers using a job order and process costing methods
- provide a system that fulfills compliancy with JFMIP, FMFIA and CFO Act core requirements
- eliminate nine local unique copies of PWCMIS NEFSC financial modules
- consolidate computer operations at the Defense Mega Center, San Diego (DMC-SD)
- eliminate PRMIS and consolidate computer operations at Defense Mega Center Warner Robbins (DMC-WR)
- support the two phased migratory system strategy approved by the DWCF Corporate Board in February 1994 by consolidating DWCF accounting systems along component and activity groups and converting key legacy systems to migratory systems
- implement DWAS as the migratory DWCF accounting system for Navy PWCs NFESC and DAPS business area activities
- eliminate three legacy systems
- accommodate existing unique requirements for three business areas
- promote rapid simultaneous migration and consolidation of systems by managing multiple centers and operating locations while maintaining existing management information system requirements
- produce a U.S. Standard General Ledger
- ensure accurate and timely financial statements that fairly present the results of operations and financial positions

Defense Working Capital Accounting System (DWAS) Data Standardization

Description

Data Element Standardization is the process of documenting, reviewing and approving unique names, definitions, characteristics, and representations of data elements according to established procedures and conventions.

Standard Data Elements go through a cycle from developmental, to candidate, to approved (or rejected). Only functional data administrators (FDA) can submit candidate standard data elements for approval through the Defense Data Dictionary System (DDDS).

The Department requires functional managers to develop a data management plan (DMP) for each migratory system. The DMP outlines milestones for identifying and implementing standard data elements within the automated information system (AIS).

The DWAS Data Standardization initiative will focus on:

- standardizing and warehousing data
- integrating with other communities
- improving data accuracy

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The DWAS Data Standardization initiative corrects weaknesses that impact financial operations or data that involves mission impairment requiring excessive overrides, work-around, and manual interventions in the areas of:

- data accuracy
- ability to integrate with other communities

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The sources of discovery of nonconformance for the DWAS Data Standardization initiative are:

- system manager
- user reviews
- review of operations
- functional analysis of system
- system change request (SCR) to correct discrepancies

Impact on Current Operations	<p>The impact on current operations for the DWAS Data Standardization initiative are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • systems not compliant with Chief Financial Officer's Act (CFO Act) mandates • departures from Key Accounting Requirements (KARs)
Objectives	<p>The objective of the DWAS Data Standardization initiative is to correct data inaccuracy.</p>
Responsible Manager	<p>The DWAS Data Standardization office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:</p> <p>DFAS-CL/A (PC) <u>Program Manager</u> Lydia Moschkin</p> <p>DSN: Comm: (216) 522-6934 Fax: E-mail:</p>
Functional Category	<p>The DWAS Data Standardization initiative is a cross functional level initiative that impacts the following functions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cost Accounting • Receivables and Collections • Working Capital Fund Accounting • Accounts Payable • General Ledger • Funds Control
Resource Requirements	<p>Project office personnel (government and contractor) work on a variety of initiatives including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deployment • Budget and Accounting Classification Code (BACC) • Electronic Commerce and Electronic Data Interchange • Data Standardization • Defense Travel System (DTS)

Benefits

The qualitative benefit of the DWAS Data Standardization initiative is the institution of the DDDS standard data elements in all of the Department's accounting applications.

Defense Working Capital Accounting System (DWAS) Budget and Classification Code (BACC)

Description

The Defense Working Capital Accounting (DWAS) Budget and Accounting Classification Code (BACC) initiative is to replace a multitude of non-standard General Ledger pro forma postings currently within the Department.

The new standard BACC architecture will provide standard financial data elements and structure from each of the Department's financial systems, thereby significantly aiding the Department in compiling and comparing similar financial data. It will also greatly facilitate the communication of data between financial systems.

The BACC requirements are currently not defined. This impacts the incorporation of BACC into overall system design planning. As a result, fiscal year 1998 funding for the BACC initiative was pulled for all Defense Working Capital Fund (DWCF) systems. Restoration of funding will be required to proceed with implementation.

The DWAS BACC initiative will focus on:

- reengineering business processes
- improving data accuracy
- assessing internal controls
- integrating with other communities
- standardizing and warehousing data

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The DWAS BACC initiative corrects weaknesses that impact financial operations or data that involves inefficient and unnecessary procedures that result in the reduction of operational readiness or effectiveness in the areas of:

- data accuracy
- compliancy with regulations
- internal controls
- ability to integrate with other communities

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance The sources of discovery of nonconformance for the DWAS BACC initiative are:

- system manager
 - user reviews
 - management reviews
-

Objectives The objectives of the DWAS BACC initiative are to:

- correct data inaccuracy
 - integrate feeder systems
 - improve internal controls
-

Responsible Manager The DWAS BACC office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

DFAS-CL/A (PC)
Program Manager
Lydia Moschkin

DSN:
Comm: (216) 522-6934
Fax:
E-mail:

Functional Category The DWAS BACC initiative is a cross functional level initiative that impacts the following functions:

- Cost Accounting,
 - Receivables and Collections
 - Working Capital Fund Accounting
 - Accounts Payable
 - General Ledger
 - Funds Control
-

Supporting System Architecture The systems that the DWAS BACC initiative receives data from and transmits data to are not established at this time.

Resource Requirements

Project office personnel (government and contractor) work on a variety of initiatives including:

- Deployment
 - Budget and Accounting Classification Code (BACC)
 - Electronic Commerce and Electronic Data Interchange
 - Data Standardization
 - Defense Travel System (DTS)
-

Benefits

The qualitative benefits of the DWAS BACC initiative are:

- standardize finance and accounting transactions
 - provide consistent financial information from each of the Department's financial systems
 - aid the Department in compiling and comparing similar financial
 - facilitate the communication of data between financial systems
-

Defense Working Capital Accounting System (DWAS) Defense Travel System (DTS)

Description

The Defense Travel System (DTS) is a new DoD initiative to streamline the processing of travel orders and claims for government travelers. The scope of the DTS initiative is to:

- perform data crosswalks
- identify file formats
- program interface requirements
- ensure proper transfer of data

The DWAS DTS is a mandatory cross functional level initiative that will focus on:

- consolidating and standardizing systems
- integrating with other communities

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The DWAS DTS initiative corrects weaknesses that impact financial operations or data that involve inefficient and unnecessary procedures that result in the reduction of operational readiness or effectiveness in the areas of:

- compliancy with regulations
- ability to integrate with other communities

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The sources of discovery of nonconformance for the DWAS DTS initiative are:

- system manager
- user reviews
- site location visits
- management control reviews

Objectives

The objectives of the DWAS DTS initiative are to:

- become compliant with regulations
- integrate feeder systems
- improve internal controls

Responsible Manager

The DWAS DTS office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

DFAS-HQ/DDP
Program Manager
 Lydia Moschkin

DSN:
 Comm: (216) 522-6934
 Fax:
 E-mail:

Functional Category

The DWAS DTS initiative is a cross functional level initiative that impacts the following functions:

- Cost Accounting
- Receivables and Collections
- Working Capital Fund Accounting
- Accounts Payable
- Funds Control
- General Ledger

Supporting System Architecture

The DWAS DTS initiative receives source data from the following systems:

Source	Data Supplied	Rating
DTS	Travel	No Rating

The DWAS DTS transmits data to the following systems:

Source	Data Supplied	Rating
DTS	Travel	No Rating

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the DWAS DTS initiative:

Action	Begin Date	End Date
Analyze DTS Requirements	Apr 97	May 97
Provide UDF Layout	May 97	Nov 97
Design the Interface	Sep 97	Nov 97
Develop the Interface	Oct 97	Jan 98
Test the Interface	Oct 97	Apr 98

Implementation	Apr 98	Apr 98
Completion	Apr 98	

Resource Requirements

The following are implementation costs for the DWAS DTS initiative in then years and thousands.

The total investment through September 30, 1997 is \$178 thousand.

The total cumulative investment cost through implementation (excluding maintenance) is \$280 thousand through FY 1998.

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
\$30.0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

The following are full time and contractor staffing requirements for the DWAS DTS initiative:

Project office personnel (government and contractors) work on a variety of initiatives including:

- Deployment
 - Budget and Accounting Classification Code (BACC)
 - Electronic Commerce and Electronic Data Interchange (EC/EDI)
 - Data Standardization
 - Defense Travel System (DTS)
-

Benefits

The following are qualitative benefits of the DWAS DTS initiative:

- improves efficiency and timeliness of DoD travel processing
 - meets goals outlined in the National Performance Review (NPR)
 - meets the requirements of Office of Secretary of Defense-Comptroller (OSD(C)) memorandum of April 26, 1997
-

Defense Working Capital Accounting System (DWAS) Electronic Commerce/Electronic Data Interchange (EC/EDI)

Description

The Defense Working Capital Accounting System (DWAS) Electronic Commerce (EC) and Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) initiative encompasses the Department's activities to standardize transmission of source data, such as:

- travel orders
- purchase documents
- receiving documents
- invoices

EC/EDI will be used by the Department's Corporate Database data sharing repository to transmit source data between entitlement, disbursing and accounting systems, and the procurement and logistics communities.

The DWAS EC/EDI initiative will focus on:

- improving data accuracy
- assessing internal controls
- integrating with other communities
- standardizing and warehousing data

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The DWAS EC/EDI initiative corrects weaknesses that impact financial operations or data that involves inefficient and unnecessary procedures that result in the reduction of operational readiness or effectiveness in the areas of:

- data accuracy
- internal controls
- ability to integrate with other communities

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The sources of discovery of nonconformance for the DWAS EC/EDI initiative are:

- system manager
- user reviews
- management reviews

Objectives	The objectives of the DWAS EC/EDI initiative are to:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • correct data inaccuracies • integrate feeder systems • improve internal controls
Responsible Manager	The DWAS EC/EDI office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:
	<p>DFAS-CL/A (PC) <u>Program Manager</u> Lydia Moschkin</p> <p>DSN: Comm: (216) 522-6934 Fax: E-mail:</p>
Functional Category	The DWAS EC/EDI initiative is a cross functional level initiative that impacts the following functions:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cost Accounting • Receivables and Collections • Working Capital Fund Accounting • Accounts Payable • General Ledger • Funds Control
Supporting System Architecture	The systems that the DWAS EC/EDI initiative receives data from and transmits data to are not available at this time.
Resource Requirements	Project office personnel (government and contractor) work on a variety of initiatives including:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deployment • Budget and Accounting Classification Code (BACC) • Electronic Commerce and Electronic Data Interchange • Data Standardization • Defense Travel System (DTS)

Benefits

The qualitative benefits of the DWAS EC/EDI initiative are:

- ensures proper liquidation of commitments and obligations
 - reduces problem disbursements resulting from erroneous lines of accounting information
 - standardizes transmission of source data such as travel orders purchase documents, receiving documents and invoices
 - exchange transactions with trading partners in a similar manner regardless of service or agency
 - supports different automated information systems (AIS) transmission of data through diverse communication and dissimilar technologies
 - presents a “single face to industry” meaning that DoD activities would conduct EC/EDI in accordance with ANSI X12 standards, common implementation conventions, a common communications and systems infrastructure, a common set of business practices, and commercial-of-the-shelf (COTS) and government-off-the-shelf (GOTS) hardware and software
-

Defense Working Capital Accounting System (DWAS) Functional Enhancements

Description

The Defense Working Capital Accounting (DWAS) Functional Enhancements are those enhancements to the accounting system that aid in the timely and accurate flow of information. These enhancements are not yet defined, however, the funding is placed in a reserve in case such changes are needed.

The DWAS Functional Enhancements initiative will focus on:

- reengineering business processes
 - improving data accuracy
 - consolidating and standardizing systems
 - integrating with other communities
 - standardizing and warehousing data
-

**Title and
Description of
Nonconformance**

The DWAS Functional Enhancements initiative corrects weaknesses that impact financial operations or data that involves mission impairment requiring excessive overrides, work-arounds, or manual interventions in the areas of:

- data accuracy
 - compliancy with regulations
 - ability to integrate with other communities
 - future enhancements mandated by DoD policy and procedure changes
-

Objectives

The objectives of the DWAS Functional Enhancements initiative are to:

- correct data inaccuracy
 - eliminate duplication of systems
 - integrate feeder systems
 - compliant with regulations
-

Responsible Manager

The DWAS Functional Enhancements office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

DFAS-CL/A (PC)
Program Manager
 Lydia Moschkin

DSN:
 Comm: (216) 522-6934
 Fax:
 E-mail:

Functional Category

The DWAS Functional Enhancements initiative is a system level initiative that impacts the following functions:

- Cost Accounting
- Receivables and Collections
- Working Capital Fund Accounting
- Accounts Payable
- General Ledger
- Funds Control

Supporting System Architecture

The systems that the DWAS Functional Enhancements initiative receives data from and transmits data to are not obtainable or quantifiable at this time.

Resource Requirements

The following are implementation costs for the DWAS Functional Enhancements initiative in then years and millions:

The total cumulative investment cost through implementation (excluding maintenance) is \$ 1.5 million through FY 2000.

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
\$0	\$0	\$0.25	\$0.25	\$0.25	\$0.25

FY04	FY05				
\$0.25	\$0.25				

Project office personnel (government and contractor) work on a variety of initiatives including:

- Deployment
- Budget and Accounting Classification Code (BACC)

-
- Electronic Commerce and Electronic Data Interchange
 - Data Standardization
 - Defense Travel System (DTS)
-

Defense Working Capital Accounting System (DWAS) Mandatory Requirements

Description	<p>The Defense Working Capital Accounting (DWAS) Mandatory Requirements initiative are those enhancements to the accounting system that are mandated by DoD procedure changes. These enhancements are not yet defined, however, the funding is placed in a reserve in case such changes are needed.</p> <p>The DWAS Mandatory Requirements initiative will focus on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• reengineering business processes• improving data accuracy• consolidating and standardizing systems• integrating with other communities• standardizing and warehousing data
Title and Description of Nonconformance	<p>The DWAS Mandatory Requirements initiative corrects weaknesses that impact financial operations or data that involve mission impairment requiring excessive overrides, work-arounds, or manual interventions in the areas of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• data accuracy• compliancy with regulations• ability to integrate with other communities• future enhancements mandated by DoD policy and procedure changes
Objectives	<p>The objectives of the DWAS Mandatory Requirements initiative are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• correct data inaccuracy• eliminate duplication of systems• integrate feeder systems• become compliant with regulations

Responsible Manager

The DWAS Mandatory Requirements office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

DFAS-CL/A (PC)
Program Manager
 Lydia Moschkin

DSN:
 Comm: (216) 522-6934
 Fax:
 E-mail:

Functional Category

The DWAS Mandatory Requirements initiative is a system level initiative that impacts the following functions:

- Cost Accounting
- Receivables and Collections
- Working Capital Fund Accounting
- Accounts Payable
- General Ledger
- Funds Control

Supporting System Architecture

The systems that the DWAS Functional Enhancements initiative receives data from and transmits data to are not obtainable or quantifiable at this time.

Resource Requirements

The following are implementation costs for the DWAS Mandatory Requirements initiative in then years and millions:

The total cumulative investment cost through implementation (excluding maintenance) is \$ 10.0 million through FY 2005.

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2.0	\$2.0	\$2.0

FY04	FY05				
\$2.0	\$2.0				

Project office personnel (government and contractor) work on a variety of initiatives including:

- Deployment
- Budget and Accounting Classification Code (BACC)

-
- Electronic Commerce and Electronic Data Interchange
 - Data Standardization
 - Defense Travel System (DTS)
-

Defense Working Capital Accounting System (DWAS) Technical Enhancements

Description

The Technical Enhancements initiative to the Defense Working Capital Accounting System (DWAS) encompasses those enhancements to the accounting system that are mandated by the Department and procedural changes. The DWAS Technical Enhancements initiative includes all enhancements not yet defined along with:

- Electronic Commerce and Electronic Data Interchange (EC/EDI)
- Budget and Accounting Classification Code (BACC)

The DWAS Technical Enhancements initiative will focus on:

- reengineering business processes
- consolidating and standardizing systems
- standardizing and warehousing data
- integrating with other communities
- improving data accuracy

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The DWAS Technical Enhancements initiative corrects weaknesses that impact financial operations or data that involves inefficient and unnecessary procedures that result in the reduction of operational readiness or effectiveness in the areas of:

- data accuracy
- internal controls
- compliancy with regulations
- ability to integrate with other communities

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The sources of discovery of nonconformance for the DWAS Technical Enhancements initiative are:

- activity group accounting principles
- Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and the U.S. Treasury Requirements
- negotiations with contractors to ensure that the system selected complies with Chief Financial Officer's Act (CFO Act) requirements for data standardization

Objectives	<p>The objectives of the DWAS Technical Enhancements initiative are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• become compliant with regulations• eliminate duplication of systems• correct data inaccuracy• integrate feeder systems												
Responsible Manager	<p>The DWAS Technical Enhancements office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:</p> <p>DFAS-CL/A (PC) <u>Program Manager</u> Lydia Moschkin</p> <p>DSN: Comm: (216) 522-6934 Fax: E-mail:</p>												
Functional Category	<p>The DWAS Technical Enhancements initiative is a system level initiative that impacts the following functions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cost Accounting• Receivables and Collections• Working Capital Fund Accounting• Accounts Payable• General Ledger• Funds Control												
Supporting System Architecture	<p>The systems that the DWAS Technical Enhancements initiative receives source data from and transmits data to are not obtainable or quantifiable at this time.</p>												
Resource Requirements	<p>The following are implementation costs for the DWAS Technical Enhancements initiative in then years and millions:</p> <p>The total cumulative investment cost through implementation (excluding maintenance) is \$1.5 million through FY 2005.</p> <table><tr><td>FY98</td><td>FY99</td><td>FY00</td><td>FY01</td><td>FY02</td><td>FY03</td></tr><tr><td>\$0</td><td>\$0</td><td>\$0.25</td><td>\$0.25</td><td>\$0.25</td><td>\$0.25</td></tr></table>	FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03	\$0	\$0	\$0.25	\$0.25	\$0.25	\$0.25
FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03								
\$0	\$0	\$0.25	\$0.25	\$0.25	\$0.25								

FY04	FY05				
\$0.25	\$0.25				

Project office personnel (government and contractor) work on a variety of initiatives including:

- Deployment
- Budget and Accounting Classification Code (BACC)
- Electronic Commerce and Electronic Data Interchange
- Data Standardization
- Defense Travel System (DTS)

Benefits

The qualitative benefits of the DWAS Technical Enhancements initiative are:

- standardize finance and accounting transactions
 - provide consistent financial information from each of the Department's financial systems
 - aid in the Department's compiling and comparing of similar financial data
 - facilitate the communication of data between financial systems
-

Defense Working Capital Accounting System (DWAS) Establishment of Site Unique Interface

Description

As an outgrowth of consolidation activities within the Department's three legacy financial systems at the Navy Public Works Center, the Defense Automated Printing Service and the Naval Facilities Engineering Command business area activities will converge to a single, consolidated financial system.

In order to provide a smooth transition from local unique legacy systems to the Defense Working Capital Accounting System (DWAS), it is imperative that a structured, consistent, and organized approach be taken when developing interfaces from these systems to DWAS.

The DWAS Establishment of Site Unique Interface initiative will focus on the following:

- reengineering business processes
- consolidating and standardizing systems
- integrating with other communities
- improving data accuracy

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The DWAS Establishment of Site Unique Interface initiative corrects weaknesses that impact financial operations or data that involves mission impairment requiring excessive overrides, work-arounds, or manual intervention in the areas of:

- data accuracy
- ability to integrate with other communities

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The sources of discovery of nonconformance for the DWAS Establishment of Site Unique Interface initiative are:

- system manager
- user reviews
- audits
- site location visits
- management control reviews

Objectives

The objectives of the DWAS Establishment of Site Unique Interface initiative are to:

- eliminate duplication of systems
- correct data inaccuracy
- integrate feeder systems

Responsible Manager

The DWAS Establishment of Site Unique Interface office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

DFAS-HQ/DDP
Program Manager
Lydia Moschkin

DSN:
Comm: (216) 522-6934
Fax:
E-mail:

Functional Category

The DWAS Establishment of Site Unique Interface initiative is a system level initiative that impacts the following functions:

- Cost Accounting
- Receivables and Collections
- Working Capital Fund Accounting
- Accounts Payable
- Funds Control
- General Ledger

Supporting System Architecture

The DWAS Establishment of Site Unique Interface initiative receives source data from the following systems:

Source	Data Supplied	Rating
ADS	Finance	Timely and Accurate
DCAS	Cash Transaction	Timely and Accurate
DPPS	Acceptance and Expenditures	Timely and Accurate
DAAS	Interfund Bill	Timely and Accurate
DCPS	Labor	Timely and Accurate
DPAS	Property Accounting	Timely and Accurate
DTS	Travel	Timely and Accurate
DDRS	Reporting	Timely and Accurate

SPS	Procurement	Timely and Accurate
STARS	Reimbursable	Timely and Accurate
STARS-OP	Accounting	Timely and Accurate
CPRRS	Personnel	Timely and Accurate
GET	Validates Lines of Accounting	Timely and Accurate
PWCMIS System Interfaces	Miscellaneous	Timely and Accurate
FRS	Collections and Expenditures	Timely and Accurate
IFCDRS	Cash	Timely and Accurate

The DWAS Establishment of Site Unique Interface initiative transmits data to the following systems:

Destination	Data Supplied	Rating
CDB	General Ledger Trial Balance	Timely and Accurate
FRS	Collections and Expenditures	Timely and Accurate
ADS	Finance	Timely and Accurate
DCAS	Cash Transaction	Timely and Accurate
CPRRS	Personnel	Timely and Accurate
DDRS	Procurement	Timely and Accurate
DAAS	Interfund Bills	Timely and Accurate
STARS- OP	Accounts Payable	Timely and Accurate
STARS	Reimbursable Bills, Prevalidation	Timely and Accurate
GET	Validates Lines of Accounting	Timely and Accurate
PWCMIS System Interfaces	Miscellaneous	Timely and Accurate

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the DWAS Establishment of Site Unique Interface initiative:

Action	Begin Date	End Date
Deployments		
PWC San Diego	Apr 96	Nov 98
PWC Pearl Harbor	Jan 99	Jun 99
PWC Washington, D.C.	Dec 99	Mar 00
PWC Great Lakes	Mar 00	Jun 00

PWC Pensacola	Jun 00	Oct 00
PWC Jacksonville	Oct 01	Jan 01
PWC Yokosuka	Jan 01	Jul 01
PWC Guam	Jul 01	Oct 01

Resource Requirements

The following are implementation costs for the DWAS Establishment of Site Unique Interface initiative in then years and millions:

The total investment through September 30, 1997 is \$0.

The total cumulative investment cost through implementation (excluding maintenance) is \$1.3 million through FY 1999.

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
\$1.0	\$0.3	0	0	0	0

Project office personnel (government and contractors) work on a variety of initiatives including:

- Deployment
 - Budget and Accounting Classification Code (BACC)
 - Electronic Commerce and Electronic Data Interchange (EC/EDI)
 - Data Standardization
 - Defense Travel System (DTS)
-

Benefits

The following qualitative benefits of the DWAS Establishment of Site Unique Interface initiative include:

- supporting the Department's two-phased migratory system strategy approved by the Defense Working Capital Fund (DWCF) Corporate Board in February 1994 by consolidating DWCF accounting systems and or activity groups and converting key legacy systems to migratory systems
 - developing site unique interfaces necessary for the successful deployment of DWAS
 - providing a smooth transition from local unique legacy systems to the DWAS system
 - accommodating existing uniqueness capabilities of current component operations and structures
-

Defense Working Capital Accounting System (DWAS) Year 2000 (Y2K)

Description

The Year 2000 (Y2K) is a DoD initiative meant to prepare all systems for the year 2000. The Y2K presents a significant challenge to the current systems software that deal with date fields.

If the changes are not made and made quickly, with enough lead-time for testing, it could affect calculations, comparisons, and data sorting in applications. The approach is to evaluate all systems and make necessary changes.

The Defense Working Capital Accounting System (DWAS) was developed Y2K compliant and is currently awaiting certification. DWAS Y2K testing for DAPS was completed on May 1, 1998.

The DWAS Y2K initiative will focus on:

- integrating with other communities
- improving data accuracy
- compliance with regulations

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The DWAS Y2K initiative corrects weaknesses that impact financial operations or data that involves mission impairment requiring excessive overrides, work-arounds,, and manual interventions in the areas of:

- data accuracy
- compliancy with regulations
- ability to integrate with other communities

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The sources of discovery of nonconformance for the DWAS Y2K initiative are:

- activity group accounting principles
- Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and the U.S. Treasury requirements
- negotiations with contractors to ensure that the system selected complies with Chief Financial Officer's Act (CFO Act) mandates for data standardization

Objectives

The objectives of the DWAS Y2K initiative are to:

- implement a Y2K compliant system
- become compliant with regulations
- correct data inaccuracy
- integrate feeder systems

Responsible Manager

The DWAS Y2K office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

DFAS-CL/A (PC)

Program Manager

Lydia Moschkin

DSN:

Comm: (216) 522-6934

Fax:

E-mail:

Functional Category

The DWAS Y2K initiative is a system level initiative that impacts the following functions:

- Cost Accounting
- Receivables and Collections
- Working Capital Fund Accounting
- Accounts Payable
- General Ledger
- Funds Control

Supporting System Architecture

The DWAS Y2K initiative receives source data from the following systems:

Source	Data Supplied	Rating
ATAAPS	Labor	Timely and Accurate
DCAS	Cash Transaction	Timely and Accurate
DCPS	Labor	Timely and Accurate
DDRS	Reporting	Timely and Accurate
DTS	Travel	Timely and Accurate
FRS	Collection and Expenditure	Timely and Accurate
IFCDRS	Cash	Timely and Accurate
CPRRS	Personnel	Timely and Accurate

CDB	General Ledger Trial Balance	Timely and Accurate
STARS-OP	Accounting	Timely and Accurate

The DWAS Y2K initiative transmits data to the following systems:

Destination	Data Supplied	Rating
ATAAPS	Labor	Timely and Accurate
DCAS	Cash Transaction	Timely and Accurate
DCPS	Labor	Timely and Accurate
DDRS	Reporting	Timely and Accurate
DTS	Travel	Timely and Accurate
FRS	Collection and Expenditure	Timely and Accurate
IFCDRS	Cash	Timely and Accurate
CPRRS	Personnel	Timely and Accurate
CDB	General Ledger Trial Balance	Timely and Accurate
STARS-OP	Accounting	Timely and Accurate

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the DWAS Y2K initiative:

Action	Begin Date	End Date
Obtain Interface Agreements	Mar 96	Mar 96
Sign Off Certification Checklist	Apr 98	Oct 98
System Acceptance Testing	Sep 98	Jan 99

Resource Requirements

Project office personnel (government and contractor) work on a variety of initiatives including:

- Deployment
- Budget and Accounting Classification Code (BACC)
- Electronic Commerce and Electronic Data Interchange
- Data Standardization
- Defense Travel System (DTS)

Benefits

The qualitative benefits of the DWAS Y2K initiative are:

- complying with Y2K requirements prior to December 1999
- complying with mandatory regulatory requirements

- meeting the Department's goal to ensure Y2K operability of accounting systems
 - improving the quality of financial data
 - improving information standards
-

Fuels Automated System (FAS)

Description

Fuels Automated System (FAS) integrating and standardizing initiative is a commercial-off-the-shelf (COTS) applications based on the Oracle Relational Database Management System (RDBMS) platform and is hosted on commercially available hardware. The FAS integrating and standardizing initiative consists of:

- accounts payable
- general ledger
- accounts receivable
- inventory accounting
- purchasing
- order entry
- alert modules

The FAS integrating and standardizing initiative is an automated information system (AIS) designed to support the Defense Energy Support Center (DESC) and the Military Departments in performing their responsibilities in fuel management and distribution. FAS replaces the Defense Fuels Automated Management System (DFAMS) an existing legacy system.

The FAS integrating and standardizing initiative is a multi-functional AIS that provides for point-of-sale:

- data collection
- inventory control
- finance and accounting
- procurement
- facilities management

The FAS integrating and standardizing initiative provides interfaces to existing logistics and financial AISs and includes two functional areas, base level operations and enterprise level operations. FAS includes a financial management module that is fully compliant with:

- Federal Financial Manager's Improvement Act (FFMFIA)
- Chief Financial Officer's Act (CFO Act)
- Department of Defense (DoD) policies, directives
- Defense Finance and Accounting Service (DFAS) policies

The FAS integrating and standardizing initiative will focus on:

- integrating with other communities
- standardizing and warehousing data

**Title of Description
of Nonconformance**

The FAS integrating and standardizing initiative corrects weaknesses that have a critical impact on financial operations and data that requires excessive overrides, work-arounds, and manual intervention in the area of compliancy with regulations.

Also, the FAS integrating and standardizing corrects weaknesses that have a critical impact on financial operations and data that involves inefficient and unnecessary procedures that result in the reduction of operational readiness or effectiveness in the areas of:

- data accuracy
- internal controls
- compliancy with regulations
- ability to integrate with others

Objectives

The purpose of the FAS integrating and standardizing initiative is to acquire a COTS system to replace the Defense Fuels Automated Management System (DFAMS) financial module.

**Responsible
Manager**

The FAS offices of primary responsibility and responsible managers are:

DLA
Program Manager
Hank Marrangoni

DFAS-HQ
Financial Application Manager
Mike Dezzi

DSN:
Comm: (703) 767-8632
Fax:
E-mail: hmarrongon@desc.dla.mil

DSN: 869-7117
Comm: (614) 693-7117
Fax: (614) 693-7811
E-mail:

**Functional
Category**

The FAS integrating and standardizing initiative is a system level initiative that impacts the following functions:

- Receivables And Collections
 - Working Capital Fund
 - Accounts Payable
-

- Inventory Tracking and Accounting
- Disbursing
- Cost Accounting
- Debt Management
- Resource Planning and Reporting

Supporting System Architecture

The FAS integrating and standardizing initiative integrating and standardizing receives source data from the following systems:

Source	Data Supplied	Rating
DADS	Accounting Supply	Timely and Accurate
SBS	Accounting Supply	Timely and Accurate
UDAPS	Accounting Supply	Timely and Accurate
STARS	Accounting Supply	Timely and Accurate
STARFIARS	Accounting Supply	Timely and Accurate
SAILS	Accounting Supply	Timely and Accurate
Mapper	Accounting Supply	Timely and Accurate
AFS	Accounting Supply	Timely and Accurate
ATG	Accounting Supply	Timely and Accurate
Magstrip, GSA	Accounting Supply	Timely and Accurate

The FAS integrating and standardizing initiative transmits data to the following systems:

System	Data Supplied	Rating
DAAS	Billing Information (Customers)	Timely and Accurate
Model 204	Agency Reporting	Timely and Accurate
SRD-1	Billing and Volume Costs	Timely and Accurate
Army	Billing and Volume Costs	Timely and Accurate
Navy	Billing and Volume Costs	Timely and Accurate
Air Force	Billing and Volume Costs	Timely and Accurate
Marines	Billing and Volume Costs	Timely and Accurate
DFAS	Billing and Volume Costs	Timely and Accurate
Trading Partners	Billing and Volume Costs	Timely and Accurate

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the FAS integrating and standardizing initiative:

Action	End Date
Need Established	FY 91
Base Level IOC	Jan 97

Bunkers Pre-certification	Jun 98
Oracle Energy Downstream Assessment	Aug 98
Parallel Testing	Sep 98
Bunkers EOA	Sep 98
Base Level Integration	Oct 98
Base Level Deployment	Oct 98
MS III Enterprise CBU	Oct 98
IOT&E	Nov 98
Completion	Jan 00

Resource Requirements

The following are implementation costs for the FAS integrating and standardizing initiative in then years and millions:

The total investment through September 30, 1997 for DLA is \$67.4 million.

The cumulative investment cost through implementation (excluding maintenance) for DESC is \$266.2 million through FY 2005.

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
\$37.1	\$30.1	\$23.4	\$19.3	\$20.0	\$20.5

The following are full time staffing requirements for the DESC FAS integrating and standardizing initiative:

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
130	105	80	37	32	32

Benefits

The following are quantitative benefits of the FAS integrating and standardizing initiative in then years and millions:

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
(\$50.0)	(\$22.0)	\$50.0	\$50.0	\$50.0	\$50.0

The FAS integrating and standardizing initiative return on investment (ROI) is \$3.14 million. The payback point for FAS in FY 2002. The savings over ten years is \$250.2 million.

The following are qualitative benefits for the FAS integrating and standardizing initiative:

- anticipated time-saving through the implementation and automation of manual processes and the reduction of duplication associated with redundant data entry into the DFAMS and service-level systems
 - reduced requirements for the types of functions that fuel accounting and management personnel conduct with the current legacy systems
 - estimated services saves as much as fifty percent of time doing duplicative work and correcting errors
 - reduced interest payments and faster payment processing times occur due to a reduction labor intensive processes
 - automated processes that are generally labor intensive, (e.g, generating government bills of lading and routing orders)
 - reduced inventory and distribution costs
-

Financial Inventory Accounting And Billing System (FIABS)

Description	<p>The Financial Inventory Accounting and Billing System (FIABS) compliancy initiative is the interim migratory Defense Working Capital Fund (DWCF) accounting system supporting Air Force wholesale supply. The FIABS compliancy initiative will be enhanced to comply with the Chief Financial Officer's Act (CFO Act), Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act (FMFIA) and DWCF functional requirements.</p>
Objectives	<p>The objective of the FIABS compliancy initiative is to enhance and implement FIABS as the interim migratory system supporting Air Force wholesale supply management accounting area. The FIABS compliancy will support the Air Logistic Centers at DFAS Operating Locations (OPLOCs); three ALC accounting operations moved to OPLOCs in FY 1997, beginning a very aggressive schedule. FY 1997 was the first year of operation of the FIABS at any OPLOC.</p>
Responsible Manager	<p>The FIABS office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:</p> <p>DFAS-DE/A <u>Project Manager</u> Terry Keithley</p> <p>DSN: 787-4461 Comm: (937) 787-4461 Fax: (937) 257-1354 E-mail:</p>
Benefits	<p>The following are qualitative benefits for the FIABS compliancy initiative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cost savings from reduced software maintenance and decreased capital equipment investment • standardization of accounting for activity group • compliance with the CFO Act (CFO Act) and FMFIA requirements

Funds Control Information System (FunCIS)

Description	<p>The Funds Control Information System (FunCIS) is a classified, multi-user information system that tracks Research, Development, Test and Evaluation (RDT&E) program elements and procurement line items from the Program Objective Memorandum (POM) phase of the Planning, Programming, Budgeting System (PPBS) through the obligation life of appropriated funds. The purpose of the FunCIS improvement initiative is to support acquisition decision making by Acquisition and Technology (A&T) analysts based on near real-time PPBS information. The system integrates several information data bases and supports acquisition oversight and acquisition funds control.</p>
Title and Description of Nonconformance	<p>The FunCIS improvement initiative corrects weaknesses that have a critical impact on financial operations or data that impacts mission impairment requiring excessive overrides, work-arounds, and manual intervention in the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • data accuracy • internal controls • compliancy with regulations • ability to integrate with other communities
Source of Discovery of Nonconformance	<p>The source of discovery of nonconformance for the FunCIS improvement initiative is general process improvement.</p>
Objectives	<p>The objectives of the FunCIS improvement initiative are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • integrate several information data bases • support acquisition oversight and acquisition funds control
Responsible Manager	<p>The office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:</p> <p>OUSD(A&T) APRI/AR <u>Program Manager</u> Steve Dratter</p> <p>DSN: Comm: (703) 697-8020 Fax: E-mail:</p>

Functional Category

The FunCIS improvement initiative is a cross functional level initiative that impacts the following functions:

- Procurement
- Resource Planning and Reporting
- Congressional Markups Major and non-major Acquisition Programs,
- Science and Technology Programs
- Investment Funds Releases
- Acquisition Funds Control

Supporting System Architecture

The FunCIS improvement initiative receives source data from the following systems:

Source	Data Supplied	Rating
OUSD Comptroller Investment	Funds Execution Manual	Sometimes Timely and Sometimes Accurate
1002 Reports	Program Funds, Obligations	Sometimes Timely and Sometimes Accurate
Congress	Congressional Marks	Timely and Accurate

The FunCIS improvement initiative transmits data to the following systems:

Destination	Data Supplied	Rating
OUSD (A&T), Military Departments and Defense Agencies	Status of Funds Withholding and Releases of Investment appropriations	Timely and Accurate
OUSD (A&T)	Program Funds Obligations and Disbursements	Timely and Accurate

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the FunCIS initiative:

Action	Begin Date	End Date
Need Established		
Upgrade to Web Technology	Jun 98	Jan 99
Integrate with Comptroller	Aug 98	
Continuous Process Improvement	Ongoing	

**Resource
Requirements**

The following are implementation costs of the FunCIS improvement initiative in then years and in thousands:

The total investment through September 30, 1997 is \$100 thousand.

The total estimated cumulative investment cost through implementation (excluding maintenance) is \$600 thousand through FY 2003.

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
\$100	\$100	\$100	\$100	\$100	\$100

The following are full time staffing equivalents of the FunCIS improvement initiative:

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5

Benefits

The qualitative benefit of the Funds Control Information System, if consolidated with Comptroller Investments, is that it would improve quality and timeliness of acquisition funds management.

General Accounting and Reporting System (GAC)

Description

The General Accounting and Reporting System (GAC) integration and compliancy initiative is a comprehensive financial management system supporting Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) requirements. The GAC is an on-line system that provides automated processing for the finance and accounting office that includes:

- budget execution
- procurement
- accounts payable
- disbursements
- customer orders
- billing
- accounts receivable
- travel
- logistics

The GAC integration and compliancy initiative provides control of all appropriated funds as well as other funds for automation of the DIA fiscal functions associated with the expenditure process. The GAC is electronically connected and processes transactions from other systems to include:

- travel
- payroll
- stock funds
- purchase requests
- contracting
- receiving
- disbursing

The GAC integration and compliancy initiative automatically creates financial transactions for business events and posts them to the appropriate general ledger account, based on information stored in a pro forma table. The GAC integration and compliancy initiative also provides:

- on-line query programs
- periodic and ad hoc reports

	<p>The GAC integration and compliancy initiative will focus on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • integrating with other communities • accessing internal controls • improving data accuracy
Title and Description of Nonconformance	<p>The GAC integration and compliancy initiative corrects weaknesses that have a critical impact on financial operations or data that involves inefficient and unnecessary procedures that result in the reduction of operational readiness or effectiveness.</p>
Source of Discovery of Nonconformance	<p>The sources of discovery of nonconformance for the GAC integration and compliancy initiative are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • audit findings • general process improvement
Objectives	<p>The objectives of the GAC integration and compliancy initiative are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • implement a Year 2000 (Y2K) compliant system • become compliant with regulations • integrate feeder systems • correct data inaccuracy • improve internal controls
Responsible Manager	<p>The GAC office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:</p> <p>NSA Finance and Accounting <u>Program Manager</u> Alan P. Smith</p> <p>DSN: Comm: (410) 684-7565 Fax: (410) 684-7525 E-mail:</p>

Functional Category

The GAC integration and compliancy initiative is a system level initiative that impacts the following functions:

- Inventory and Tracking Accounting
- Procurement
- Travel
- Personal and Real Property Tracking Accounting
- Personnel
- Accounts Payable
- Disbursing

Supporting System Architecture

The GAC integration and compliancy initiative receives source data from the following systems:

Source	Data Supplied	Rating
Property	Accountable Property	Timely and Accurate
Contracting	Obligations	Timely and Accurate
Travel	Obligations	Timely and Accurate

The GAC integration and compliancy initiative transmits data to the following systems:

Destination	Data Supplied
Property	External Reports to include 1176 and 1002
Contracting	External Reports to include 1176 and 1002
Travel	External Reports to include 1176 and 1002

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the GAC integration and compliancy initiative:

Action	Begin Date	End Date
GAC Operational		Jun 88
Auditable Reports	Aug 97	Mar 98
Y2K	Jan 98	Dec 98
DPAS Interface	Mar 99	Jun 99
CFO Compliance	Jan 98	

**Resource
Requirements**

The following are implementation costs of the GAC integration and compliancy initiative in then years and in millions:

The total investment through September 30, 1997 is \$0.45 million.

The total cumulative investment cost through implementation (excluding maintenance) is \$2.3 million through FY 2003.

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
\$0.67	\$0.29	\$0.45	\$0.34	\$0.34	\$0.23

The following are full time staffing requirements of the GAC integration and compliancy initiative:

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
14	11.5	13	12	12	11

Benefits

The qualitative benefits of the GAC integration and compliancy initiative are:

- auditable financial statements
 - Y2K compliancy
 - systems integration
-

General Accounting & Finance System-Reengineering (GAFS-R)

Description The General Accounting & Finance System-Reengineering (GAFS-R) initiative provides general funds accounting support to the Air Force and selected DoD Agencies.

Title and Description of Nonconformance The GAFS-R initiative corrects weaknesses that have a critical impact on financial operations or data that impacts violations of statutory requirements, fraud or other criminal activities that go undetected in the areas of:

- data accuracy
- internal controls
- compliancy with regulations
- GAO identification as a non-compliant system

Responsible Manager The GAFS-R office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

DFAS/HQ
Program Manager
 Marilyn Meister

DSN:
 Phone: (303) 676-8192
 Fax:
 E-mail:

Functional Category The GAFS-R initiative is a system level initiative that impacts the General Funds Accounting function.

Supporting System Architecture The GAFS-R initiative receives source data from the following systems:

Source	Data Supplied	Rating
CPAIS (DCPS)	Civilian Payroll	Timely and Accurate
IAPS	Accounts Payable	Timely and Accurate
IPC	Disbursing Collection	Timely and Accurate
BARS	Accounts Receivable	Timely and Accurate
TRIPS	Transportation Request	Timely and Accurate
TTOPRS	Transportation Request	Timely and Accurate

IATS	Travel Computation	Timely and Accurate
ABSS	Commitment Docs.	Timely and Accurate
WIMS	Civilian Engineers Expenses	Timely and Accurate

The GAFS-R initiative transmits data to the following systems:

Source	Data Supplied	Rating
CPAIS (DCPS)	Civilian Payroll	Timely and Accurate
IAPS	Accounts Payable	Timely and Accurate
IPC	Disbursing Collection	Timely and Accurate
CPAS	Obligations	Timely and Accurate
ABSS	Accounting Classifications	Timely and Accurate
ACOS	Commissary Obligations	Timely and Accurate
CITS	Budget. Oblig/Earnings	Timely and Accurate
AFSUPSYS	Obligations	Timely and Accurate
AFSCBLUFS	Obligations	Timely and Accurate

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the GAFS-R initiative:

Action	End Date
Need Established	FY97
GAFS Reengineering Phase I	Apr 98
GAFS Reengineering Phase II	Jun 98

Integrated Accounts Payable System (IAPS)

Description

The Integrated Accounts Payable System (IAPS) is a migratory initiative which possesses on-line capabilities. The IAPS migratory initiative is used by Operating Locations (OPLOCs) and remaining Defense Accounting Offices (DAOs) supported by the Denver Center.

The IAPS migratory initiative contains interactive and batch processing capabilities designed to automate accounting and payment functions related to payments for commercial vendors. The IAPS provides automatic payment voucher creation, follow-up for missing documents, internal reconciliations, and a transaction history to satisfy internal control requirements. The IAPS computes payment due dates, amounts and discount interest payments.

The IAPS migratory initiative will focus on:

- consolidation of operations
- consolidation of finance and accounting systems
- elimination of problem disbursements
- reengineering of business processes

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The IAPS migratory initiative corrects weaknesses that have a critical impact on financial operations or data that impacts and involves validation of for others payments and electronic commerce.

Sources of Discovery of Nonconformance

The sources of discovery of nonconformance for the IAPS migratory initiative are:

- system manager reviews
- Congressional and Presidential Requirements

Impact on Current Operations

The impact on current operations of the IAPS migratory initiative is that immediate savings were realized as most accounts payable functions prior to implementation were manual.

Objectives	<p>The objective of the IAPS migratory initiative is to incorporate new, or upgrade accounting functionality. System modifications include requirements for the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • vendor pay reinvention • internet vendor inquiry page • Central Contractor Registration (CCR) interface • troop support requirements • Electronic Commerce/Electronic Data Interchange (EC/EDI) and Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT) • International Merchants Purchase Authorization Card (IMPAC) performance indicators • prevalidation • IBP-Foreign Currency Flux • Year 2000 (Y2K) • management reporting • Prompt Payment Act Reporting • support document imaging • establish security and internal controls • consolidate support • create a bridge program to interface with the Integrated Paying and Collection System (IPC) <p>The system requires redesign to Accounting Classification Reference Number and Contract Line Item Number (ACRN/CLIN) structure before full EDI capability can be implemented. The supporting contract system must contain ACRN/CLIN structure.</p>
Responsible Manager	<p>The IAPS office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:</p> <p>DFAS-HQ/F <u>Project Manager</u> Audrey Anderfuren</p> <p>DSN: 926-7378 Comm: (303) 676-8054 Fax: (303) 676-7183 E-mail:</p>
Functional Category	<p>The IAPS migratory initiative is a function level initiative that impacts the Vendor Pay function.</p>

Pace of Corrective Action

The following table shows the pace of corrective action for the IAPS migratory initiative:

Year Identified	FY 95
Targeted Correction in Last Year's Report	FY 98
Current Target Date	FY 98
Reason for Change in Date(s)	Action Complete

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the IAPS migratory initiative:

Action	Begin Date	End Date
EFT CCD+ Format		Aug 95
Incorporating Troop Support Requirements		FY 96
Expanding US Air Force Consolidation		FY 96
Modifications to Support EC		FY 96
Vendor Inquiry Capability via Internet		Oct 96
EDI Transaction 820 (Contracts)		Oct 96
EDI Transaction 820 (Remittance)		Jan 97
Electronic Purchase Request and Signature		FY 98
Defense Procurement Pay System (DPPS) migration system will replace IAPS legacy system		May 01
Implementation start date for deployment of Vendor Pay systems to DPPS	Jun 98	May 01

Resource Requirements

The following are implementation costs for the IAPS migratory initiative in then years and millions:

The total investment through September 30, 1997 is \$256.5 million.

The total cumulative investment cost through implementation (excluding maintenance) is \$783.8 million through FY 2006.

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
\$54.6	\$51.5	\$50.7	\$50.8	\$50.8	\$51.8
FY04	FY05				
\$52.8	\$53.8				

Validation Process The validation process for the IAPS migratory initiative will be:

- system accountants have recurring dialog during the development phase with the system analysts and programmers at the Standard Systems Group
 - monitor projected dates for releasing USAF-wide software
 - revise software loaded on Unisys test bed for testing and evaluation
-

Benefits The following are quantitative benefits for the IAPS migratory initiative in then years and millions:

The total savings through September 30, 1997 is (\$4.8) million.

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
(\$2.3)	\$1.1	\$1.5	\$1.6	1.6	1.6

FY04	FY05				
1.6	1.7				

The following are qualitative benefits for the IAPS migratory initiative:

- comply with current DoD regulatory requirements
 - support the Prompt Payment Act requirements
 - support the Debt Collection Improvement Act
 - support business practice changes, productivity, and internal control enhancements
 - incorporate Troop Support requirements
 - support accounting, budgeting and reporting requirements
 - support consolidation of operations
-

Integrated Automated Travel System (IATS)

Description	<p>The Integrated Automated Travel System (IATS) compliancy initiative is a local area network based system which computes entitlements for temporary duty or permanent change of station travel performed by military and civilian personnel.</p>
Objectives	<p>The objectives of the IATS compliancy initiative are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• become compliant with regulations• correct data inaccuracy• integrate feeder systems
Responsible Manager	<p>The IATS office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:</p> <p>DFAS-IN <u>Program Manager</u> Ron Pasierb</p> <p>DSN: Comm: Fax: E-mail: rpasierb@cleveland.dfas.mil</p>
Functional Category	<p>The IATS compliancy initiative is a system level initiative that impacts the following functions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Personnel• Travel Pay• Accounts Payable• Disbursing
Benefits	<p>The following are qualitative benefits of the IATS compliancy initiative.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• standard travel entitlement computations and payments• EFT payment capability for the DFAS, the Military Departments, and Defense Agencies• split disbursing payment advantages

Industrial Fund Accounting System (IFAS) Commercial-Off-The-Shelf (COTS)

Description

The Industrial Fund Accounting System (IFAS) Commercial-Off-The-Shelf (COTS) initiative is the replacement of IFAS with a COTS solution. The IFAS was selected as the interim migratory system for the Information Services Activity Group. As an interim migratory system, IFAS must become fully compliant with requirements mandated by the:

- Chief Financial Officer's Act (CFO Act) of 1990
- Federal Financial Manager's Integrity Act (FMFIA)
- Joint Financial Management Improvement Program (JFMIP)
- DoD financial regulations and policies

System changes and enhancements are also required to comply with Defense Finance and Accounting Service (DFAS) and DoD mandated initiatives in the areas of:

- Imaging
- Electronic Commerce and Electronic Data interchange (EC/EDI)
- Budget and Accounting Classification Code (BACC)
- Data Standardization

The IFAS COTS initiative will focus on:

- reengineering business processes
- standardizing and warehousing data
- accessing internal controls
- consolidating and standardizing systems
- integrating with other communities
- improving data accuracy

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The IFAS COTS initiative corrects weaknesses that have a critical impact on financial operations or data that impacts and invest inefficient and unnecessary procedures that result in the reduction of operational readiness or effectiveness in the areas of:

- data accuracy
- internal controls
- compliancy with regulations
- ability to integrate with other communities

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance	<p>The sources of discovery of nonconformance for the IFAS COTS initiative are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • system managers and user reviews • audits • site location visits • management control reviews • accounting principles • standards and requirements • internal controls • Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and the U.S. Treasury Requirements
Objectives	<p>The objective of the IFAS COTS initiative is to enhance the ability to provide uniform financial data that is complete, reliable, consistent, timely, and responsive to the needs of the Department.</p>
Responsible Manager	<p>The IFAS COTS office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:</p> <p>DFAS <u>Program Manager</u> Sara Smith</p> <p>DSN: 922-2601 Comm: Fax: E-mail: s8mith@cleveland.dfas.mil</p>
Functional Category	<p>The IFAS COTS initiative is a system level initiative that impacts the following functions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cost Accounting • Personnel and Real Property Tracking and Accounting • Accounts Payable • Working Capital Fund Accounting • Receivables and Collections

Supporting System Architecture

The IFAS COTS initiative receives source data from the following:

- Defense Information Service Agency (DISA) Western Hemisphere
- DISA Pacific Hemisphere
- Navy Central Design Activity (CDA)
- Navy Reserve Force (RESFOR) New Orleans
- Army CDA
- Air Force CDA

The IFAS COTS initiative transmits data to the following:

- DISA Western Hemisphere
- DISA Pacific Hemisphere
- Navy CDA
- RESFOR New Orleans
- Army Small Computer Program (UASCP)
- Army CDA
- Air Force CDA

Pace of Corrective Action

The following table shows the pace of corrective action for the IFAS COTS initiative:

Year Identified	FY 93
Targeted Correction Date in Last Year's Report	Oct 98
Current Target Date	TBD
Reason for Change in Date(s)	Decision to perform and Alternative Analysis for the Information Services Business Area

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the IFAS COTS initiative:

Action	Begin Date	End Date
ISBA COTS Analysis	Jun 98	Mar 99
Programming	Apr 99	Sep 99
Testing	Oct 99	Mar 00

Implementation	Apr 00	Sep 00
Completion	Jun 98	Sep 00

Resource Requirements

The following are implementation costs for the IFAS COTS initiative in then years and millions:

The total estimate cumulative investment cost through implementation (excluding system maintenance cost) is \$8.6 million through FY 2001.

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
\$1.6	\$4.7	\$1.5	\$0.62	0	0

The following are full time staffing requirements of the IFAS COTS initiative:

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
7	7	7	0	0	0

Validation

The validation process for the IFAS COTS initiative will be:

- transaction testing
- accounting systems test responsibilities and procedures
- evaluations and reviews

Benefits

The following are quantitative benefits of the IFAS COTS initiative in then years and millions:

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
0	0	0	\$1.2	\$1.2	\$1.2

The following are qualitative benefits of the IFAS COTS initiative:

- supports the two-phased migratory system strategy approved by the Defense Working Capital Fund (DWCF) Corporate Board
- implements IFAS as the interim migratory DWCF accounting system
- maintains current operations during the transition period
- complies with customer, CFO Act, and other mandatory and regulatory requirements
- eliminates legacy systems
- accommodates existing uniqueness capabilities of current component operations and structures

-
- enhances IFAS to ensure accurate and timely financial statements that fairly present the results of operations and financial positions
 - incorporates U.S. SGL, BACC, SDE, EC/EDI, and utilization of GET
 - moves IFAS off the Unisys mainframe platform
 - complies with DoD technical architecture requirements
 - improves the quality of financial data
 - improves information standards
-

Industrial Fund Accounting System (IFAS) Defense Travel System (DTS)

Description	<p>The Defense Travel System (DTS) is a new DoD initiative to streamline the processing of travel orders and claims for government travelers. The scope of the DTS initiative is to perform crosswalks, identify file formats, program interface requirements, and test to ensure the proper transfer of data.</p> <p>The Industrial Fund Accounting System (IFAS) Defense Travel System (DTS) initiative focuses on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • consolidating and standardizing systems • integrating with other communities • mandatory system initiatives
Title and Description of Nonconformance	<p>The IFAS DTS initiative corrects weaknesses that have a critical impact on financial operations or data that impacts inefficient and unnecessary procedures that result in the reduction of operational readiness or effectiveness in the areas of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • compliancy with regulations • ability to integrate with other communities
Source of Discovery of Nonconformance	<p>The sources of discovery of nonconformance for the IFAS DTS initiative are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • system manager and user reviews • audits • site location visits • management control reviews • accounting principles • standards and requirements • internal controls • Office of Management and Budget (OMB), and the U.S. Treasury requirements
Objectives	<p>The objective of the IFAS DTS initiative is to enhance the ability to provide uniform financial data that is complete, reliable, consistent, timely, and responsive to the needs of the Department.</p>

Responsible Manager

The IFAS DTS office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

DFAS
Program Manager
 Sara Smith

DSN: 922-2601
 Comm:
 Fax:
 E-mail: s8mith@cleveland.dfas.mil

Functional Category

The IFAS DTS initiative is a cross functional initiative that impacts the following functions:

- Cost Accounting
- Receivables and Collections
- Travel Pay
- Accounts Payable
- Working Capital Fund Accounting
- General Ledger
- Funds Control

Supporting System Architecture

The IFAS DTS initiative receives source data from the following system:

Source	Data Supplied
DTS	Travel

The IFAS DTS initiative transmits data to the following system:

Destination	Data Supplied
DTS	Travel

Pace of Corrective Action

The following table shows the pace of corrective action for the IFAS DTS initiative:

Year Identified	FY 93
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Targeted Correction Date in Last Year's Report	Oct 98
Current Target Date	TBD
Reason for Change in Date(s)	Decision to perform and Alternative Analysis for the Information Services Business Area

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the IFAS DTS initiative:

Action	Begin Date	End Date
Analyze DTS Requirements	Apr 97	Nov 98
Provide UDF Layout	Apr 97	Nov 97
Design the Interface	Sep 97	Dec 97
Develop the Interface	Dec 97	Feb 98
Test the Interface	Jan 98	Feb 98
Implementation	Feb 98	Feb 98
Completion	Apr 98	

Resource Requirements

The following are implementation costs for the IFAS DTS initiative in then years and thousands:

The total investment through September 30, 1997 is \$21 thousand.

The total estimate cumulative investment cost through implementation (excluding system maintenance cost) is \$31 thousand through FY 1998.

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
\$10	0	0	0	0	0

Validation

The validation process for the IFAS DTS initiative will be:

- transaction testing
- accounting systems test responsibilities and procedures
- evaluations and reviews

Benefits	<p>The following are qualitative benefits of the IFAS DTS initiative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • improve efficiency and timeliness of DoD travel processing • meet goals outlined in the National Performance Review (NPR) • meet the requirements of (OSD(C)) memorandums
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Industrial Fund Accounting System (IFAS) Year 2000 (Y2K)

Description	<p>The Year 2000 (Y2K) issue is a government-wide initiative meant to prepare all systems for the Year 2000.</p> <p>The Y2K issue presents a significant challenge to the current systems' software dealing with date fields. If the changes are not made with enough lead time for testing, it could affect calculations, comparisons, and data sorting in applications. The approach is to evaluate all systems and make necessary changes.</p> <p>The Industrial Fund Accounting System (IFAS) Y2K initiative focuses on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • integrating with other communities • improving data accuracy
Title and Description of Nonconformance	<p>The IFAS Y2K initiative corrects weaknesses that have a critical impact on financial operations or data that impacts and involves mission impairment requiring excessive overrides, work-arounds, and manual interventions in the areas of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • data accuracy • compliancy with regulations • ability to integrate with other communities

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance	<p>The sources of discovery of nonconformance for the IFAS Y2K initiative are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • system manager and user reviews • audits • site location visits • management control reviews • accounting principles • standards and requirements • internal controls • Office of Management and Budget (OMB), and the U.S. Treasury requirements
Objectives	<p>The objective of the IFAS Y2K initiative is to enhance the ability to provide uniform financial data that is complete, reliable, consistent, timely, and responsive to the needs of the Department.</p>
Responsible Manager	<p>The IFAS Y2K office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:</p> <p>DFAS <u>Program Manager</u> Sara Smith</p> <p>DSN: 922-2601 Comm: Fax: E-mail: s8mith@cleveland.dfas.mil</p>
Functional Category	<p>The IFAS Y2K initiative is a system level initiative that impacts the following functions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cost Accounting • Receivables and Collections • Personnel and Real Property Tracking and Accounting • Accounts Payable • Working Capital Fund Accounting
Supporting System Architecture	<p>The IFAS Y2K initiative receives source data from the following systems:</p>

Source	Data Supplied	Rating
ATAAPS	Labor	Timely and Accurate
DCAS	Cash Transaction	Timely and Accurate
DCPS	Labor	Timely and Accurate
DRIMS	Customer Files	Timely and Accurate
FRS	Collections and Expenditure	Timely and Accurate
IFCDRS	Cash	Timely and Accurate
LMS	Labor	Timely and Accurate
MICS	Utilization Charges	Timely and Accurate

The IFAS Y2K initiative transmits data to the following systems:

Destination	Data Supplied	Rating
ATAAPS	Labor	Timely and Accurate
DCAS	Cash Transaction	Timely and Accurate
CDB	Financial Reporting	Timely and Accurate
DPAS	Property Accounting	Timely and Accurate
DTS	Travel	To Be Determined
LMS	Labor	Timely and Accurate
MICS	Utilization Charges	Timely and Accurate

Pace of Corrective Action

The following table shows the pace of corrective action for the IFAS Y2K initiative:

Year Identified	FY 93
Targeted Correction Date in Last Year's Report	Oct 98
Current Target Date	TBD
Reason for Change in Date(s)	Decision to perform an Alternative Analysis for the Information Services Business Area

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the IFAS Y2K initiative:

Action	Begin Date	End Date
Programming	May 97	May 98
Central Design Activity (CDA) Program Testing	Sep 97	Jun 98
Customer Acceptance Testing	Jun 98	Sep 97
Implementation	Jul 98	Sep 98
Y2K Systems Certification	Sep 98	Sep 98
Completion	May 98	Sep 98

Resource Requirements

The following are implementation costs for the IFAS Y2K initiative in then years and thousands:

The total investment through September 30, 1997 is \$341 thousand.

The total estimate cumulative investment cost through implementation (excluding system maintenance cost) is \$31 thousand through FY 1998.

Validation

The validation process for the IFAS Y2K initiative will be:

- transaction testing
 - accounting systems test responsibilities and procedures
 - evaluations and reviews
-

Benefits

The following are qualitative benefits of the IFAS Y2K initiative:

- comply with Y2K requirements prior to the year 1999
 - comply with mandatory and regulatory requirements
 - improve the quality of financial data
 - improve information standards
-

Integrated Logistics System (ILS)

Description

The Integrated Logistics System (ILS) maintains the accountability of the Defense Intelligence Agency's (DIAs) expendables, capital assets, and durable assets. The ILS also serves as a funds checkbook for DAL-2 funds.

The ILS technology implementation initiative will focus on:

- consolidating and standardizing systems
- integrating with other communities
- improving data accuracy

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The ILS technology implementation initiative does not have a critical impact on financial operations or data.

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The sources of discovery of nonconformance for the ILS technology implementation initiative are:

- audit findings
- general process improvement

The ILS was designed to exchange standardized procurement, acquisition, and property data with other internal DIA systems.

Objectives

The objectives of the ILS technology implementation initiative are to:

- implement Year 2000 (Y2K) compliant systems
- correct data inaccuracy
- integrate feeder systems
- improve internal controls

Responsible Manager

The ILS office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

DIA-2A

Program Manager

Donald F. Miller / Keith Meyers

DSN:

Comm: (202) 231-2876

Fax:

E-mail:

Functional Category

The ILS technology implementation initiative is a system level initiative that impacts the following functions:

- Inventory Tracking and Accounting
- Receivables and Collections
- Personal and Real Property Tracking and Accounting
- Resource Planning and Reporting

The ILS project is part of a larger initiative to consolidate enterprise information relating to funds and property.

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the ILS initiative:

Action	Start Date	End Date
Need Established	Oct 95	
System Development	Oct 96	
ILS Production	Nov 97	Nov 97
ILS Phase I Modifications	Nov 97	Jul 98
ILS Phase II Modifications	Jul 98	Sep 99

Resource Requirements

The following are implementation costs of the ILS initiative in then years and in millions.

The total investment through September 30, 1997 is \$0.43 million.

The total estimated cumulative investment cost through implementation (excluding maintenance) is \$2.63 million through FY2003.

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
\$0.79	\$0.65	\$0.80	\$0.50	\$0.35	\$0.40

The following are full time staffing requirements for the ILS technology implementation initiative:

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
2.5	1	1	1	1	1

Benefits

The benefit of the ILS technology implementation initiative is it will improve accuracy of data by employing bar code scanning techniques. Savings will commence with the ILS Phase II modifications for personnel external to DAL who support the property accountability process.

International Merchants Purchase Authorization Card (IMPAC)

Description

The International Merchants Purchase Authorization Card (IMPAC) is a DoD initiative to streamline the acquisition process for procuring commercial goods and services and to save costs in processing commercial invoices.

The program is aimed at improving the business practices of the government purchase card in the areas of micro-purchases, as a payment vehicle for purchases over the micro-purchase threshold, and as a method for accomplishing inter- and intra-departmental transfers and sales.

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The following are barriers and impediments for the IMPAC initiative:

- lack of training in the program
- paper-intensive effort for cardholder setup and invoicing
- proliferation of non-value-added pre-purchase authorization and documentation
- outdated acquisition rules and procedures
- blanket prohibitions on purchase of accountable property
- lack of state-of-the-art technology
- lack of Military Departments and Defense Agencies implementation of reengineered processes

Impact on Current Operations

The impact of the IMPAC initiative on current operations is that the program supports the DoD objective of reducing procurement processes affecting micro-purchases of \$2,500 or less. It supports numerous business activities DoD wide.

The process is designed to integrate unit cost, work-count, budget formulation and execution, manpower allocation, and analysis. The Department is consolidating unique finance and accounting processes under a single policy umbrella.

Projects include:

- establishing and maintaining a DoD IMPAC web page
- development and delivery of IMPAC training for Defense Agency program coordinators on the reengineered business practices

- providing purchase card management software to customers as required
- building interfaces from the purchase card systems into the vendor pay systems

As more purchases are made using the IMPAC card, both procurement and finance will be affected. The need for contracting specialists will be less, as will be the need for finance personnel who pay contracts. Reengineered business practices will abolish the duplicative reconciliation processes used with invoices today.

Objectives

The objectives of the IMPAC initiative are to:

- promote and remove impediments to the use of the purchase card
- provide appropriate flexibility for use
- streamline funding and accounting for purchases and payments
- ensure that purchase card procedures are adequate and timely to meet customer requests
- balance the need to maintain internal controls with the need for efficiency and cost savings
- encourage risk management rather than risk avoidance
- eliminate non-value-added activities
- ensure that oversight assures compliance with policies and is performed in the least intrusive manner consistent with protection of the public trust
- ensure that internal controls protect the government from fraud waste, and misuse
- ensure that recommendations preserve the letter and spirit of the Small Business Act and other socioeconomic statutes, where applicable

Responsible Manager

The IMPAC office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

DFAS
Program Manager
 Bruce Sullivan

DSN: 761-7564
 Comm: (703) 681-7564
 Fax: (703) 681-1120
 E-mail:

Supporting System Architecture

The following are system linkages with IMPAC:

- Purchase Management Tracking Systems
 - vendor pay systems
 - OSD procedures and policies
 - Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement
 - Electronic Commerce/Electronic Data Interchange (EC/EDI)
 - disbursing systems
-

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the IMPAC initiative:

Action	Start Date	End Date
Customer Implementation	Oct 96	Sep 98
Establish Army as first pilot service		Jan 97
Pilot (Army)	Nov 96	Sep 98
“Training, Issue, Activate, Pay and Remittance Processing”		Apr 97
Begin Second billing Cycle for Pilot		May 97
DFAS SCR Schedule (VP and Disb. Systems)	Nov 96	
Army Systems		Jun 97
Air Force Systems		May 97
Navy/Marine Corps Systems		May 97
Develop & Training (Army, Air Force, Marine Corps, Navy & Defense Agency APCs)	Mar 97	
Other enhancements and issues		Aug 97
Rollout		Sep 98
IMPAC turned over to the Army	Mar 98	

Resource Requirements

The following are implementation costs of the IMPAC initiative in then years and in millions:

The total investment through September 30, 1997 is \$237.7 million.

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
\$215.0	\$169.0	\$132.0	\$115.0	\$115.0	\$115.0

Benefits

The following quantitative benefits for the IMPAC initiative are in then years and millions:

The total savings through September 30, 1997 is (\$2.7) million.

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
\$20.0	\$66.0	\$103.0	\$120.0	\$120.0	\$120.0

The following are the quantitative benefits of the IMPAC initiative:

- allows end-users ready access to sources of procuring commercial goods and services and ultimately to accomplish their mission
 - increases funds for mission requirements by reducing finance and accounting workload and costs for processing commercial invoices
 - decreases the need for contracting specialists
 - decreases the need for finance personnel who pay contracts
 - abolishes the duplicative reconciliation processes used with invoices today
-

Intransits

Description	<p>The Intransit reduction initiative designs, develops, implements, and monitors a program to eliminate operational and systems problems that cause the continued occurrence of intransits. Intransit transactions are the result of cumbersome processes and old business practices. The Department is developing a plan for reengineering the intransit disbursements.</p> <p>The Intransit reduction initiative will focus on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • becoming compliant with regulations • eliminating duplication of systems • correcting data inaccuracy • integrating feeder systems • improving internal controls
Title and Description of Nonconformance	<p>The Intransit reduction initiative corrects weaknesses that have a critical impact on financial operations or data that impacts and involves:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • obtaining adequate intransit related data for analysis • systems limitations • lack of standard data • changing business practices
Source of Discovery of Nonconformance	<p>The source of discovery of nonconformance for the Intransit reduction initiative is the recognition that intransit transactions are the result of a cumbersome process and old business practices.</p>
Impact on Current Operations	<p>The impact on current operations for the Intransit reduction initiative is that the initiative identifies alternative concepts and strategies for detailed evaluation, business process reengineering, and the development of a concept and basis for a new reporting methodology.</p> <p>The Intransit reduction initiative has reduced the number and dollar value of intransit transactions. The current inventory, as of the end of the March 1998 accounting month is \$11.0 billion absolute, down from \$12.2 billion in February 1998.</p>

Objectives

The objectives of the Intransit reduction initiative are to:

- reduce and eliminate intransits
- improve timely posting of disbursements and collections to accounting systems

Responsible Manager

The Intransit office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

DFAS-HQ/DDI
Program Manager
 JoAnn Boutelle

DSN: 327-0189
 Comm: (703) 607-0189
 Fax: (703) 607-3939
 E-mail:

Functional Category

The Intransit reduction initiative is a cross functional level initiative that impacts the following U.S. Treasury functions:

- Reporting
- Accounting
- Disbursing

Supporting System Architecture

The Intransit reduction initiative receives source data from the following systems: To Be Determined System linkages with intransit include:

- Budget and Accounting Classification Code (BACC)
- Prevalidation
- EC/EDI
- system initiatives

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the Intransit reduction initiative:

Action	Start Date	End Date
Implement OPAC	Sep 97	Sep 99
Implement TFO Cell	Mar 97	Sep 99
Implement DCAS	Nov 98	Sep 00
Reduce intransit amounts by 10 percent	Sep 98	Sep 05

Benefits

The following are qualitative benefits for the Intransit reduction initiative:

- improve quality of accounting data provided to our customers
 - improve budget execution level for managers
 - standardize process of reporting intransits at centers
-

Integrated Paying and Collection System (IPC)

Description	<p>The Integrated Paying and Collection System (IPC) automation initiative is an on-line system, with batch processing capabilities, designed to automate disbursing, accountability, and payment functions related to payments to military and civilian personnel and commercial vendors, and processing collections.</p> <p>When implemented the IPC automation initiative will disburse U.S. dollars or foreign currency in cash, check, or Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT). It will also collect U.S. dollars or foreign currency in any valid media and provides control of transactions for each business date by the voucher number or check number. The conceptual design was based on existing regulations while considering the various missions of Air Force Bases (AFB) worldwide. A prototype disbursing system was developed and tested at Bolling and Lowry AFBs to ensure feasibility and cost effectiveness.</p>
Title and Description of Nonconformance	<p>The following are barriers and impediments for the IPC automation initiative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • implementation of IPC requires close coordination with other functional areas • statutory or regulatory changes that would become a higher priority and require programming resources
Source of Discovery of Nonconformance	<p>The sources of discovery of nonconformance for the IPC automation initiative are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • program managers • DFAS-HQ • consolidation and evaluation team
Impact on Current Operations	<p>The IPC system was fielded in May 1986 as the standard disbursing system for the Air Force. Immediate savings were realized as all disbursing functions, prior to implementation, were manual.</p> <p>The evaluation of the IPC consisted of how well it operated in a live environment, how well it meet the users' needs, and the actual savings realized once the system was implemented.</p>

The IPC has on-going enhancements to accommodate missions, technology, and policy changes (e.g., consolidation, electronic data interchange, etc.).

IPC processes payments and collections in all currencies using all media types. The system also produces various reports, including Level 8 Treasury check data for accountability and reporting purposes.

At present the system is used by 130 sites world wide and include Operating Locations, Financial Services Offices, Regional Accounting and Finance Offices, Defense Accounting Offices, Accounting and Finance Offices, the Air National Guard, the Air Force Reserve, the Defense Investigative Service, the Defense Mapping Agency, and the DFAS-DE.

Objectives

The objectives of the IPC automation initiative are to:

- consolidate disbursing offices
- implement system changes including automation of the daily and monthly statement of accountability, centralized disbursing, and travel reengineering initiatives
- convert the system to the Open System Environment (OSE), which will include converting the year fields to four positions
- expand amount and exchange rate fields to accommodate the needs of the DFAS-DE, DFAS-DE Operating Locations, and overseas users

Planned corrective actions are to modify IPC to accommodate new requirements.

**Responsible
Manager**

The IPC office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

DFAS-HQ/F
Program Manager
Richard Burton

DSN: 926-7471
Comm: (303) 676-7471
Fax: (303) 676-8206
E-mail:

Functional Category

The IPC initiative is a function level initiative that impacts the Disbursing function.

Supporting System Architecture

The IPC automation initiative is involved in the Defense Standard Disbursing System (DSDS). DSDS is planned to be in place by 2003, therefore, the IPC will be replaced.

The IPC automation initiative consolidated the following operations:

- CONUS
- USAF Europe
- Pacific

To reengineer business processes, IPC uses Electronic Commerce/ Electronic Data Interchange (EC/EDI), and Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT).

Pace of Corrective Action

The following table shows the pace of corrective action for the IPC initiative:

Year Identified	FY 95
Targeted Correction Date in Last Year's Report	FY 97
Current Target Date	FY 97
Reason for Change in Date(s)	N/A

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the IPC initiative:

Action	Begin Date	End Date
Need Established	Jan 84	Jan 99
Process EFT Payments (for consolidated sites) host to host, and Automate Manual Processes		Aug 96
Expand various Field Sizes to accommodate Currencies with an Exchange Rate greater than Five Positions		Aug 97
Year 2000	May 96	Nov 98
EC/EDI Translation for EFT	Apr 97	Sep 97

Resource Requirements

The following are implementation costs for IPC automation initiative in then years and millions:

The total investment prior to September 30, 1997 is \$30.5 million.

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
\$6.0	\$5.4	\$5.4	\$5.8	\$6.4	\$7.2

Validation Process

The validation process for the IPC automation initiative will be:

- transaction testing
- evaluations and reviews
- quality testing and evaluation (QT&E) II site

Benefits

The following are quantitative benefits of the IPC automation initiative in then years and millions:

The following cost savings for the IPC initiative in then years and millions is \$1.6 million.

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
\$0.20	\$0.20	\$0.20	\$0.20	\$0.30	\$0.30

The following are qualitative benefits of the IPC automation initiative:

- maintains the system in compliance with current DoD and DFAS regulatory requirements and supports procedural changes and workload enhancements identified for day-to-day operations
- supports consolidation and improves efficiencies at the operating locations
- improves functionality for the customers through system changes,
- reduce cost by eliminating/simplifying programs, screens, and systems software
- obtains savings through certain system changes as described under Political Risks, in the Risk Management section

Job Order Cost Accounting System (JOCAS) II Defense Security Service (DSS)

Description

The Job Order Cost Accounting System (JOCAS) centralization implementation initiative is a critical element to the operations of the Defense Security Service (DSS) as it enters the Defense Working Capital Fund (DWCF). DSS will offer personnel security investigations and facility security assessments for its customers on a fee for service basis.

Responsible Manager

The JOCAS office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

Defense Security Service Headquarters
Program Manager
James A. Stepien

DSN:
Comm: (703) 325-6081
Fax: (703) 325-6087
E-mail:

Supporting System Architecture

The JOCAS centralization implementation initiative receives source data from the following systems:

Source	Data Supplied
Data Base Upload	Personnel
Financial Accounting (BQ)	Non-Labor Costs
DCPS Time Keepers	Time and Attendance
Defense Property Accounting System	Depreciation

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the JOCAS centralization implementation initiative:

Action	Begin Date	End Date
Preliminary System	Nov 97	Apr 98
Hardware and Software Installation	Nov 98	Dec 98
Interfaces Established	Nov 98	Dec 98
Testing	Nov 98	Dec 98
System Development		Feb 99

**Resource
Requirements**

The following are implementation costs for the JOCAS centralization implementation initiative in then years and millions:

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
\$0.4	\$1.2	\$0.9	\$0.9	\$0.9	\$0.9

The following are full time staffing requirements for the JOCAS centralization implementation initiative:

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
5	*	*	*	*	*

* Under review.

Job Order Cost Accounting System (JOCAS) II National Imagery and Mapping Agency (NIMA)

Description	<p>Job Order Cost Accounting System (JOCAS) implementation initiative is a cost accounting system that will help National Imagery and Mapping Agency (NIMA) to cost and price products and audit costs. Products include hard and soft copy products and services.</p> <p>The JOCAS implementation initiative will focus on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • consolidating and standardizing systems • assessing internal controls • improving data accuracy
Title and Description of Nonconformance	<p>The JOCAS implementation initiative corrects weaknesses that have a critical impact on financial operations or data that impacts inefficient and unnecessary procedures that result in the reduction of operational readiness or effectiveness in the areas of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • data accuracy • internal controls • compliancy with regulations
Objectives	<p>The JOCAS implementation will provide the necessary cost information, such as civilian pay, non-personnel and depreciation to support the DSS rate of structure for all of its security products.</p>
Responsible Manager	<p>The JOCAS office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:</p> <p>National Imagery and Mapping Agency Headquarters <u>Program Manager</u> Diane Henry</p> <p>DSN: 580-5907 Comm: (216) 522-5907 Fax: (216) 522-5244 E-mail:</p>
Supporting System	<p>The JOCAS implementation initiative receives source data from the</p>

Architecture

following systems:

Source	Data Supplied	Rating
Database Upload	Personnel	Timely and Sometimes Accurate
Fin. Accounting System	Non-labor cost	Timely and Accurate
Time Keepers	Time and Attendance Data	Timely and Sometimes Accurate

The JOCAS implementation initiative transmits data to the following system:

Destination	Data Supplied	Rating
DCPS	Time and Attendance Data	Timely and Accurate

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the JOCAS implementation initiative:

Action	End Date
Need Established	FY 95
Preliminary Work	Oct 95
Software and Hardware Installation	May 95
Phase – In of Employees	Jun 97
Add Other Interfaces	Feb 98
Test to Ensure if Meets Requirements	Jun 98
Completion—Entire System Operating	Oct 98

Resource Requirements

The following are implementation costs for the JOCAS initiative in then years and thousands.

The total investment through September 30, 1997 is \$370 thousand.

The total cumulative investment cost through implementation (excluding maintenance) is \$597 thousand.

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
\$227,240	*	*	*	*	*

*Under Negotiation

The following are full time staffing requirements for the JOCAS initiative:

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
6	6	6	6	6	6

Validation Process

The validation process for the JOCAS implementation initiative will be:

- transaction testing developed at the scenario level
 - parallel processing
 - evaluations and reviews
-

Marine Corps Total Force System (MCTFS)

Description	The Marine Corps Total Force System (MCTFS) sustainment initiative is the migratory system for the Marine Corps that will eventually be replaced by the DoD Integrated Manpower and Human Resources System.
Objectives	<p>The objectives of the MCTFS) sustainment initiative are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• become compliant with regulations• correct data inaccuracy• integrate feeder systems
Responsible Manager	<p>The MCTFS office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:</p> <p>DFAS-KS <u>Program Manager</u> Sue Schallenberg</p> <p>DSN: Comm: Fax: E-mail: sschallenberg@cleveland.dfas.mil</p>
Functional Category	<p>The MCTFS sustainment initiative is a system level initiative that impacts the following functions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Military Pay• Retiree and Annuitant Pay• Personnel• Time and Attendance• Accounts Payable• Disbursing

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the MCTFS sustainment initiative:

Action	End Date
Merge MCFAPPS into MCTFS	Oct 96
Complete Interface between MCTFS and SABRS	Oct 98

Material Financial Control System (MFCS) Budget and Accounting Classification Code (BACC)

Description

The Material Financial Control System (MFCS) Budget and Accounting Classification Code (BACC) initiative replaces a multitude of non-standard general ledger pro forma postings currently within the Department. The new standard BACC architecture will provide standard financial data elements and structure from each of the Department's financial systems, thereby significantly aiding the Department in compiling and comparing similar financial data. The BACC initiative will also greatly facilitate the communication of data between financial systems.

The BACC requirements are currently defined and impact the incorporation of BACC into overall system design planning. As a result, fiscal year 1998 funding for the BACC initiative was pulled for all Defense Working Capital Fund (DWCF) systems. Restoration of funding will be required to proceed with implementation.

The MFCS BACC initiative will focus on:

- reengineering business processes
- improving data accuracy
- accessing internal controls
- integrating with other communities
- standardizing and warehousing data

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The MFCS BACC initiative corrects weaknesses that impact financial operations or data that involves inefficient and unnecessary procedures that result in the reduction of operational readiness or effectiveness in the areas of:

- data accuracy
- internal controls
- ability to integrate with other communities

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The sources of discovery of nonconformance for the MFCS BACC initiative are:

- system managers
- user reviews
- management reviews

Objectives

The objectives of the MFCS BACC initiative are to:

- correct data inaccuracy
- integrate feeder systems
- improve internal controls

Responsible Manager

The MFCS BACC office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

DFAS-CL/A (PC)
Program Manager
 Lydia Moschkin

DSN:
 Comm: (216) 522-5934
 Fax:
 E-mail:

Functional Category

The MFCS BACC initiative is a cross functional level initiative that impacts the following functions:

- Inventory and Tracking Accounting
- Receivables and Collections
- Working Capital Fund Accounting
- Accounts Payable
- General Ledger
- Funds Control

Supporting System Architecture

The systems that the MFCS BACC initiative receives data from and transmits data to are not established at this time.

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the MFCS BACC initiative:

Action	Begin Date	End Date
Need Established Analyze Data	Nov 95	Aug 96
Analyze System Interfaces	Mar 97	Jun 97
Create Data Dictionary	Mar 97	Oct 00
Create BACC to MFCS Crosswalk	Mar 97	Jun 97
Develop System Change Request (SCR)	Nov 00	Dec 00

Test	Jun 01	Aug 01
Install	Aug 01	Aug 01

Resource Requirements

The following are implementation costs for the MFCS BACC initiative in then years and thousands:

The total investment through September 30, 1997 is \$70 thousand.

The total cumulative investment cost through implementation (excluding maintenance) is \$70 thousand through FY 1994.

The following are full time and contractor staffing requirements for the MFCS BACC initiative:

Project office personnel (government and contractor) work on a variety of initiatives including:

- Deployment
 - Open Systems Environment (OSE)
 - Chief Financial Officer Act (CFO Act) Act compliance
 - Key Accounting Requirements (KARs)
 - Budget and Accounting Classification Code (BACC)
 - Electronic Commerce and Electronic Data Interchange (EC/EDI)
 - Data Standardization
-

Benefits

The qualitative benefits of the MFCS BACC initiative are:

- standardize finance and accounting transactions
 - provide consistent financial information from each of the Department's financial systems
 - aid the Department in compiling and comparing similar financial data
 - facilitate the communication of data between financial systems
-

Material Financial Control System (MFCS) Data Conversion

Description

The Data Conversion initiative incorporates accounting functionalities required to support the Navy Wholesale and Retail Supply Management business area into the Material Financial Control System (MFCS).

MFCS is the migratory Defense Working Capital Fund (DWCF) system for the Navy Wholesale Supply Management business area. NAVSUP Uniform Automated Data Processing System Applications (UADPS) E&F was named as the DWCF interim migratory system for the Navy's Retail Supply Management business area. The DWCF Corporate Board approved the consolidation of UADPS E&F into MFCS. This effort will enable the Navy's entire Supply Management business area to be supported by one accounting system.

The MFCS Data Conversion initiative will focus on:

- reengineering business processes
- consolidating and standardizing systems
- accessing internal controls
- integrating with other communities
- standardizing and warehousing data

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The MFCS Data Conversion initiative corrects weaknesses that impact financial operations or data that involves inefficient and unnecessary procedures that result in the reduction of operational readiness or effectiveness in the areas of:

- data accuracy
- compliance with regulations
- internal controls
- ability to integrate with other communities

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The sources of discovery of nonconformance for the MFCS Data Conversion initiative are:

- system managers
- user reviews
- management reviews

Objectives	<p>The objectives of the MFCS Data Conversion initiative are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • implement Year 2000 (Y2K) compliant system • become compliant with regulations • eliminate duplication of systems • correct data inaccuracy • integrate feeder systems • improve internal controls • satisfy regulatory and statutory requirements including the Anti-Deficiency Act, Chief Financial Officer's Act (CFO Act), and requirements of the U.S. Treasury, Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and the Congress
Responsible Manager	<p>The MFCS Data Conversion office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:</p> <p>DFAS-CL/A (PC) <u>Program Manager</u> Lydia Moschkin</p> <p>DSN: Comm: (216) 522-5934 Fax: E-mail:</p>
Functional Category	<p>The MFCS Data Conversion initiative is a cross functional level initiative that impacts the following functions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inventory and Tracking Accounting • Receivables and Collections • Working Capital Fund Accounting • Accounts Payable • General Ledger • Funds Control
Supporting System Architecture	<p>The MFCS Data Conversion initiative receives source data from the following systems:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UADPS E&F • UADPS Level II SF • UADPS G03

- MFCS PX06
- SAC 207
- FIRS
- Ship Stores

The MFCS Data Conversion initiative transmits data to the following systems:

- UADPS Level II SF
- UADPS G03
- MFCS PX06
- SAC 207
- FIRS
- Ship Stores

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the MFCS Data Conversion initiative:

Action	Begin Date	End Date
Consolidation of the Special Accounting Class 207	Sep 95	Sep 99
Consolidation of UIPC System Application G03	Sep 95	Dec 98
Consolidation of the Uniform ADP System, Application E&F	Sep 96	Sep 00
Consolidation of Uniform ADP System Level II Stock Fund	Sep 96	Sep 00
Consolidation of the Financial Inventory Reporting System	Sep 96	Sep 99
Consolidation of Ship Stores	Jan 00	Sep 01

Resource Requirements

The following are implementation costs for the MFCS Data Conversion initiative in then years and millions:

The total investment through September 30, 1997 is \$5.2 million.

The total cumulative investment cost through implementation (excluding maintenance) is \$17.8 million through FY 2003.

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
\$3.7	\$2.4	\$2.8	\$1.5	\$1.0	\$1.0

The following are full time and contractor staffing requirements for the MFCS Data Conversion initiative:

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
24	16	16	16	16	16

Project staffing totals includes 100 percent full time equivalent (FTE) for three employees, 25 percent FTE for supervisor and 25 percent FTE for the secretary.

Project office personnel (government and contractor) work on a variety of initiatives including:

- Deployment
- Open Systems Environment (OSE)
- Chief Financial Officer's Act (CFO Act) compliance
- Key Accounting Requirements (KARs)
- Budget and Accounting Classification Code (BACC)
- Electronic Commerce and Electronic Data Interchange
- Data Standardization

Benefits

There are no cost savings, only cost avoidance. The cost avoidance is based on not modifying six legacy systems for DoD and DFAS mandates such as:

- Y2K
- Operation Mongoose
- CFO Compliance
- BACC
- U.S. Standard General Ledger (USGL)
- Data Standardization

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
\$0.16	\$0.14	\$0.15	\$0.12	\$0.10	\$0.10

The qualitative benefits of the MFCS Data Conversion initiative are to:

- support of the Department's two-phased migratory system strategy approved by the DWCF Corporate Board in February of 1994 by consolidating DWCF accounting systems along component and activity groups and converting key legacy systems to migratory systems
- eliminate six legacy systems

- implement MFCS as the migratory DWCF system for the Navy Wholesale Supply Management and Navy Retail Supply Management activity groups
 - maintain current operations during the accounting and reporting objectives of the CFO Act, FMFIA and JFMIP
 - accommodate existing unique capabilities of current Military Departments and Defense Agencies operations and structures,
 - increase integrity of the accountable records due to expansion of MFCS system edits, checks and balances
 - decrease unmatched disbursements due to implementation of mechanized prevalidation procedures
-

Material Financial Control System (MFCS) Corporate Database

Description

In May 1996 the Department established the Defense Accounting System (DAS) Program Management Office (PMO) to achieve a uniform and efficient accounting architecture. The DAS PMO is chartered with establishing and managing actions to achieve the DAS target architecture, and to implement the Corporate Database initiative.

By fiscal year 1996, the Department's migratory systems strategies for the finance functions and the consolidation of finance and accounting operations to operating locations showed significant progress and were nearing completion. The next major challenge facing the Department is the "system capability" issues that are symptoms of an outdated architecture where systems do not communicate with each other. The issue that surfaces is that the Department needs to move towards an environment where data is shared and manual intervention reconciliations are unnecessary.

The MFCS Corporate Database implementation initiative will focus on:

- standardizing and warehousing data
- integrating with other communities
- improving data accuracy

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The MFCS Corporate Database implementation initiative corrects weaknesses that impact financial operations or data that involves inefficient and unnecessary procedures that result in the reduction of operational readiness or effectiveness in the areas of:

- data accuracy
- ability to integrate with other communities

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The sources of discovery of nonconformance for the MFCS Corporate Database implementation initiative are:

- system managers
- user reviews
- management control reviews

Objectives

The objectives of the MFCS Corporate Database implementation initiative are to:

- provide interfaces to a data warehouse to accomplish prevalidation, cross disbursement, departmental accounting and cash accountability through the Department's database
 - implement Global Edit Tables (GET)
 - maintain a minimum number of functional applications to support core business requirements that are integrated into the broader DoD functional and technical architecture
 - use standard processes to ensure that the U.S. Standard General Ledger (SGL) is maintained and uniformly updated
 - meet all open system environment (OSE) requirements and is Joint Technical Architecture (JTA) compliant, using the Defense Information Infrastructure/Common Operating Environment (ID/COE)
-

Responsible Manager

The MFCS Corporate Database office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

DFAS-CL/A (PC)
Program Manager
Lydia Moschkin

DSN:
Comm: (216) 522-5934
Fax:
E-mail:

Functional Category

The MFCS Corporate Database implementation initiative is a cross functional level initiative that impacts the following functions:

- Inventory and Tracking Accounting
 - Receivables and Collections
 - Working Capital Fund Accounting
 - Accounts Payable
 - General Ledger
 - Funds Control
-

Supporting System Architecture The systems that the MFCS Corporate Database implementation initiative receives data from and transmits data to is unknown at this time.

Resource Requirements The following are implementation costs for the MFCS Corporate Database implementation initiative in then years and millions:

The total cumulative investment cost through implementation (excluding maintenance) is \$5.0 million through FY 2005.

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
\$0	\$1.0	\$1.0	\$1.0	\$1.0	\$1.0

FY04	FY05				
\$1.0	\$1.0				

Project office personnel (government and contractor) work on a variety of initiatives including:

- Deployment
 - Open Systems Environment (OSE)
 - Chief Financial Officer Act (CFO Act) compliance
 - Key Accounting Requirements (KARs)
 - Budget and Accounting Classification Code (BACC)
 - Electronic Commerce and Electronic Data Interchange
 - Data Standardization
-

Benefits The qualitative benefits of the MFCS Corporate Database implementation initiative are to:

- provide DAS the capability to uniquely identify transactions, drill down and map transactions to a detailed source data resident in DoD financial management or other functional area feeder systems, and provide an audit trail to source entry
 - accomplish prevalidation of disbursements and cash accountability
 - eliminate in-transit transactions, including cross disbursements
 - compile summary-level data to support DoD and financial reporting
 - support DoD review and analysis requirements
-

Material Financial Control System (MFCS) Electronic Commerce/Electronic Data Interchange (EC/EDI)

Description The Material Financial Control System (MFCS) Electronic Commerce (EC) and Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) initiative is the Department's initiative to standardize transmission of source data such as:

- travel orders
- purchase documents
- receiving documents
- invoices

EC/EDI will be used by the Department's Corporate Database data sharing repository to transmit source data between entitlement, disbursing and accounting systems, and the procurement and logistics communities.

The MFCS EC/EDI initiative will focus on:

- improving data accuracy
 - accessing internal controls
 - integrating with other communities
 - standardizing and warehousing data
-

**Title and
Description of
Nonconformance**

The MFCS EC/EDI initiative corrects weaknesses that impact financial operations or data that involves inefficient and unnecessary procedures that result in the reduction of operational readiness or effectiveness in the areas of:

- data accuracy
 - internal controls
 - ability to integrate with other communities
-

**Source of Discovery
of Nonconformance**

The sources of discovery of nonconformance for the MFCS EC/EDI initiative are:

- system managers
 - user reviews
 - management reviews
-

Objectives	The objectives of the MFCS EC/EDI initiative are to:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • correct data inaccuracy • integrate feeder systems • improve internal controls
Responsible Manager	The MFCS EC/EDI office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:
	<p>DFAS-CL/A (PC) <u>Program Manager</u> Lydia Moschkin</p> <p>DSN: Comm: (216) 522-5934 Fax: E-mail:</p>
Functional Category	The MFCS EC/EDI initiative is a cross functional level initiative that impacts the following functions:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inventory and Tracking Accounting • Receivables and Collections • Working Capital Fund Accounting • Accounts Payable • General Ledger • Funds Control
Supporting System Architecture	The systems that the MFCS EC/EDI initiative receives data from and transmits data to are not available at this time.
Resource Requirements	<p>The following are implementation costs for the MFCS EC/EDI initiative in then years and millions:</p> <p>The total investment through September 30, 1997 is \$0.</p> <p>The total cumulative investment cost through implementation (excluding maintenance) is \$0 through FY 1997. No funds have been budgeted for this effort.</p>

Project office personnel (government and contractor) work on a variety of initiatives including:

- Deployment
 - Open Systems Environment (OSE)
 - Chief Financial Officer Act (CFO Act) compliance
 - Key Accounting Requirements (KARs)
 - Budget and Accounting Classification Code (BACC)
 - Electronic Commerce and Electronic Data Interchange
 - Data Standardization
-

Benefits

The qualitative benefits of the MFCS EC/EDI initiative are to:

- ensure proper liquidation of commitments and obligations
 - reduce problem disbursements resulting from erroneous lines of accounting information
 - standardize transmission of source data such as travel orders purchase documents, receiving documents and invoices
 - exchange transactions with trading partners in a similar manner regardless of Military Department or Defense Agency
 - support different automated information systems (AIS) transmission of data through diverse communication and dissimilar technologies
 - present a “single face to industry” meaning that DoD activities would conduct EC/EDI in accordance with ANSI X12 standards, common implementation conventions, a common communications and systems infrastructure, a common set of business practices commercial-off-the-shelf (COTS) and government-off-the-shelf (GOTS) hardware and software
-

Material Financial Control System (MFCS) Key Accounting Requirements (KAR)

Description

When the Material Financial Control System (MFCS) was selected as the migratory system it was 74 percent Chief Financial Officer Act (CFO Act) Act and Federal Manager's Financial Integrity Act (FMFIA) compliant. The MFCS Key Accounting Requirements (KAR) initiative will bring the system into 100 percent compliance with both legislative areas.

The MFCS KAR initiative will focus on:

- improving data accuracy
 - assessing internal controls
-

**Title and
Description of
Nonconformance**

The MFCS KAR initiative corrects weaknesses that impact financial operations or data that involves violations of statutory requirements, fraud or other criminal activities that go undetected in the areas of:

- data accuracy
 - compliance with regulations
 - internal controls
-

**Source of Discovery
of Nonconformance**

The sources of discovery of nonconformance for the MFCS KAR initiative are:

- system managers
 - user reviews
 - management reviews
-

Objectives

The objectives of the MFCS KAR initiative are to:

- become compliant with regulations
 - correct data inaccuracy
 - improve internal controls
-

Responsible Manager

The MFCS KAR office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

DFAS-CL/A (PC)
Program Manager
 Lydia Moschkin

DSN:
 Comm: (216) 522-5934
 Fax:
 E-mail:

Functional Category

The MFCS KAR initiative is a cross functional level initiative that impacts the following functions:

- Inventory and Tracking Accounting
- Receivables and Collections
- Working Capital Fund Accounting
- Accounts Payable
- General Ledger
- Funds Control

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the MFCS KAR initiative:

Action	Begin Date	End Date
KAR 1 General Ledger Control and Financial Reporting	Dec 97	Sep 99
KAR 2 Property and Inventory Accounting	Oct 96	Sep 99
KAR 3 Accounting for Receivables and Advances	Oct 96	Dec 99
KAR 7 Systems Controls (Funds and Internal)	Dec 97	Jun 99
KAR 9 cash Procedures and Accounts Payable	Dec 97	Jun 99
System Completion CFO Certification	Jan 00	Jun 00

Resource Requirements

The following are implementation costs for the MFCS KAR initiative in then years and millions:

The total investment through September 30, 1997 is \$1.1 million.

The total cumulative investment cost through implementation (excluding maintenance) is \$3.8 million through FY 2000.

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
\$0	\$1.2	\$1.4			

Project office personnel (government and contractor) work on a variety of initiatives including:

- Deployment
- Open Systems Environment (OSE)
- Chief Financial Officer Act (CFO Act) compliance
- Key Accounting Requirements (KAR)
- Budget and Accounting Classification Code (BACC)
- Electronic Commerce and Electronic Data Interchange
- Data Standardization

Benefits

The qualitative benefits of the MFCS KAR initiative are to:

- achieve compliance with the accounting and reporting objectives of the CFO Act, FMFIA, and JFMIP
 - enhance MFCS to ensure accurate and timely financial statements that fairly present the results of operations and financial positions
-

Material Financial Control System (MFCS) Open Systems Environment (OSE)

Description

The Material Financial Control System (MFCS) is an aging automated information system (AIS) developed by the Navy to support supply management functions. The system was developed in Common Business Oriented Language (COBOL).

MFCS is being converted from a COBOL base hierarchical database structure to a three-tier client server open systems environment (OSE). An OSE encompasses the functionality needed to provide computerized applications across networks of heterogeneous, multi-vendor hardware and software communications platforms with:

- interoperability
- portability
- scalability

The OSE forms an extensive framework that allows services, interfaces, protocols, and supporting data formats to be defined in terms of nonproprietary specifications that evolve through open (public) consensus-based forums. Open systems with their applied standards are intended to function efficiently in the OSE. A well developed and deployed OSE also supports data sharing and software reuse as well as cross functional requirements.

The MFCS OSE initiative will focus on:

- reengineering business processes
- integrating with other communities

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The MFCS OSE initiative corrects weaknesses that impact financial operations or data that involves inefficient and unnecessary procedures that result in the reduction of operational readiness or effectiveness in the area of the ability to integrate with other communities.

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The sources of discovery of nonconformance for the MFCS OSE initiative are:

- system managers
- user reviews
- management reviews

Objectives	<p>The objectives of the MFCS OSE initiative are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• provide rapid functional enhancement and reengineering• provide design methodology for client server• implement a migration strategy for common operating environment (COE) compliance• provide a rapid and cheaper incremental system development process
Responsible Manager	<p>The MFCS OSE office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:</p> <p>DFAS-CL/A (PC) <u>Program Manager</u> Lydia Moschkin</p> <p>DSN: Comm: (216) 522-5934 Fax: E-mail:</p>
Functional Category	<p>The MFCS OSE initiative is a system level initiative that impacts the following functions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Inventory and Tracking Accounting• Receivables and Collections• Working Capital Fund Accounting• Accounts Payable• General Ledger• Funds Control
Supporting System Architecture	<p>The MFCS OSE initiative receives source data from the following systems:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• UADPS E&F• UADPS Level II SF• UADPS G03• FCS PX06• SAC 207• FIRS• Ship Stores

The MFCS OSE initiative transmits data to the following systems:

- UADPS E&F
- UADPS Level II SF
- UADPS G03
- MFCS PX06
- SAC 207
- FIRS
- Ship Stores

**Resource
Requirements**

The following are implementation costs for the MFCS OSE initiative in then years and millions:

The total investment through September 30, 1997 is \$5.0 million.

The total cumulative investment cost through implementation (excluding maintenance) is \$5.0 million through FY 1997.

Project office personnel (government and contractor) work on a variety of initiatives including:

- Deployment
 - Open Systems Environment (OSE)
 - Chief Financial Officer Act (CFO Act) Act compliance
 - Key Accounting Requirements (KARs)
 - Budget and Accounting Classification Code (BACC)
 - Electronic Commerce and Electronic Data Interchange
 - Data Standardization
-

Benefits

The qualitative benefits of the MFCS OSE are to:

- provide timely and accurate data for customers and managers
 - provide sound internal controls as defined in Federal Manager's Financial Integrity Act (FMFIA)
 - move the application to an open systems platform in order to take advantage of new computer power necessary to support the growing complexity of the MFCS functionality
 - reduce overhead funding necessary to maintain the system in the future
 - increase performance by increasing system response time and decreasing turnaround time
-

-
- increase system flexibility by reviewing the existing external interfaces and implementing the most efficient and effective data transfer to and from other systems
 - adapt the application to satisfy current and evolving functional needs
 - provide users with direct access to data providing ad-hoc reporting capabilities and minimizing user dependency on systems personnel for everyday tasks
 - maximize user friendliness by providing an easy-to-use user interface, easy-to-read on-line help and accurate user documentation
-

Material Financial Control System (MFCS) Year 2000 (Y2K)

Description

The Material Financial Control System (MFCS) Year 2000 (Y2K) initiative is a DoD initiative meant to prepare all MCFS for the year 2000. The Y2K presents a significant challenge to the current systems software that deal with date fields. If the changes are not made with enough lead time for testing, it could affect calculations, comparisons, and data sorting in applications. The approach is to evaluate all systems and make necessary changes.

The MFCS Y2K initiative will focus on:

- improving data accuracy
- integrating with other communities
- complying with the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) Regulations

**Title and
Description of
Nonconformance**

The MFCS Y2K initiative corrects weaknesses that impact financial operations or data that involves mission impairment requiring excessive overrides, work-around, and manual interventions in the areas of:

- data accuracy
- compliance with regulations
- ability to integrate with other communities

**Source of Discovery
of Nonconformance**

The sources of discovery of nonconformance for the MFCS OSE initiative are:

- system managers
- user reviews
- management reviews

Objectives

The objectives of the MFCS Y2K initiative are to:

- implement Y2K compliant systems
 - become compliant with regulations
 - correct data inaccuracy
 - integrate feeder systems
-

Responsible Manager

The MFCS OSE office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

DFAS-CL/A (PC)
Program Manager
 Lydia Moschkin

DSN:
 Comm: (216) 522-5934
 Fax:
 E-mail:

Functional Category

The MFCS Y2K initiative is a system level initiative that impacts the following functions:

- Cost Accounting
- Inventory and Tracking Accounting
- Receivables and Collections
- Working Capital Fund Accounting
- Accounts Payable
- General Ledger
- Funds Control

Supporting System Architecture

The MFCS Y2K initiative receives source data from the following systems:

Source	Data Supplied	Rating
MOCAS	Contract Abstract	Sometimes Timely and Sometimes Accurate
SAC	OSOs	Sometimes Timely and Sometimes Accurate
FRS	Expenditures and Collections	Sometimes Timely and Sometimes Accurate
DIFMS	Obligation	Sometimes Timely and Sometimes Accurate
FIRS	Inventory Accounts	Sometimes Timely and Sometimes Accurate
DBMS	Station Use Transactions	Sometimes Timely and Sometimes Accurate
Navy Logistics	Interfund Bills and Utilities	Sometimes Timely and Sometimes Accurate

The MFCS Y2K initiative transmits data to the following systems:

Destination	Data Supplied	Rating
Navy Logistics	Interfund Bills and Utilities	Sometimes Timely and Sometimes Accurate
CDB	General Ledger Account Balances	Sometimes Timely and Sometimes Accurate
STARS-HCM	Balances	Sometimes Timely and Sometimes Accurate
MOCAS	Contract Abstract	Sometimes Timely and Sometimes Accurate
SAC 207	OSOs	Sometimes Timely and Sometimes Accurate

Resource Requirements

The following are full time and contractor staffing requirements for the MFCS Y2K initiative.

Project office personnel (government and contractor) work on a variety of initiatives including:

- Deployment
- Open Systems Environment (OSE)
- Chief Financial Officer Act (CFO Act) Act compliance
- Key Accounting Requirements (KARs)
- Budget and Accounting Classification Code (BACC)
- Electronic Commerce and Electronic Data Interchange
- Data Standardization

Benefits

The qualitative benefits of the MFCS Y2K initiative are to:

- comply with Y2K requirements prior to December 1999
- comply with mandatory regulatory requirements
- meet Departmental goals to ensure Y2K operability of accounting systems
- improve the quality of financial data
- improve information standards

Mechanization of Contract Administration Services (MOCAS)

Description	<p>The Mechanization of Contract Administration Services (MOCAS) is an automated system used in the administration and payment of supply and service contracts.</p> <p>The MOCAS compliancy initiative will focus on the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • improving data accuracy • reengineering business processes
Source of Discovery of Nonconformance	<p>The sources of discovery of nonconformance for the MOCAS initiative are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • auditing findings • quality control reviews • general process improvement
Objectives	<p>The objectives of the MOCAS compliancy initiative are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • become compliant with regulations • correct data inaccuracy
Responsible Manager	<p>The MOCAS office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:</p> <p><u>Program Manager</u> Ron Kunihiro</p> <p>DSN: Comm: Fax: E-mail:</p>

Functional Category

The MOCAS compliancy initiative is a function level initiative that impacts the following functions:

- Accounts Payable
- Disbursing
- Procurement

Pace of Corrective Action

The following table shows the pace of corrective action for the MOCAS compliancy initiative:

Year Identified	Accounts Receivable and Payable: FY 93 System Controls: FY 97
Targeted Correction Date in Last Year's Report	Ongoing
Current Target Date	Accounts Receivable: Complete Accounts Payable: FY 99 System Controls: FY 99
Reason for Change in Date(s)	Implementation of Public Law 103-335, decreasing prevalidation threshold.

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the MOCAS initiative:

Action	Begin Date	End Date
Implement system controls		May 95
Finalize Program Development Plan	Sept 98	

Validation Process

The validation process for MOCAS will be:

- quality control reviews (QCRs)
- monitoring reports

Results of Validation

The results of validation for MOCAS are:

- meeting regulatory requirements
- improving the accuracy of contract financial data
- reducing the number of negative unliquidated obligations being processed

Management of Network Income, Expense, and Services (MONIES)

Description	<p>The Management of Network Income, Expense, and Services (MONIES) implementation initiative is a COTS product that will integrate the data associated with service order entry, inventory, and billing. Associated business processes are being amended to reflect best commercial practices. After implementation, seven legacy systems and 30 years of stovepipe processes will be terminated.</p> <p>The MONIES implementation initiative will focus on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reengineering business processes • consolidating and standardizing systems • consolidating locations • standardizing and warehousing data • integrating with other communities • accessing internal controls • improving data accuracy
Title and Description of Nonconformance	<p>The MONIES implementation initiative corrects weaknesses that have a critical impact on financial operations or data that involves mission impairment requiring excessive overrides, work-arounds, and manual intervention, and inefficient and unnecessary procedures resulting in the reduction of operational readiness or effectiveness in the areas of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • data accuracy • internal controls • compliance with regulations • ability to integrate with other communities
Source of Discovery of Nonconformance	<p>The sources of discovery of nonconformance for the MONIES implementation initiative were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • audit findings • general process improvement

Objectives

The objectives of the MONIES implementation initiative are to:

- implement Year 2000 (Y2K) compliant systems
- eliminate duplication of systems
- correct data inaccuracy
- integrate feeder systems
- improve internal controls

Responsible Manager

The MONIES office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

Defense Information Technology Contracting Organization
Program Manager
 Lt. Col Milo V. Fogle USAF

DSN: 779-9120
 Comm: (703) 681-9120
 Fax:
 E-mail: foglem@ditco.disa.mil

Functional Category

The MONIES implementation initiative is a system level initiative that impacts the following functions:

- Cost Accounting
- Inventory Tracking and Accounting
- Security Assistance
- Procurement
- Personal and Real Property Tracking and Accounting
- Working Capital Fund Accounting
- Debt Management
- Accounts Payable

Supporting System Architecture

The MONIES implementation initiative receives source data from the following system:

Source	Data Supplied	Rating
MONIES	Accounts Receivable	Timely and Accurate

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the MONIES implementation initiative:

Action	Start Date	End Date
Need Established	Aug 96	
Requirements Documented	Oct 96	
Testing	Oct 98	Sep 99

Resource Requirements

The following tables show the resource requirements associated with the Management of Network Income Expenses Services initiative. The total costs are in millions.

The total investment through September 30, 1997 is \$3 million.

The total estimated cumulative investment cost through implementation (excluding maintenance) is \$6.0 million through FY 1998.

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
\$4.85	\$6.09	\$5.84	\$6.12	\$6.31	\$6.33

The following are full time staffing requirements for the MONIES initiative:

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
27.6	27.6	22.2	22.2	15	10

Benefits

The following are benefits of the MONIES implementation initiative:

- improve customer service by enabling users to see, via DoD intranet on-line access, the communications services used and the costs related to those services
- decrease provisioning processing time eliminating processing steps caused by moving data from one database to another
- improve DISA's asset visibility ensuring effective decisions regarding utilization of communication assets, both owned and leased
- improve accuracy of customer billing, ensuring that DoD organizations pay their fair share of communications service costs, by integrating the provisioning (communication service detail) and billing data
- terminate legacy systems when fully operational
- eliminate operation and maintenance costs of those legacy systems

On-line Payment and Collection (OPAC)/Electronic Data Interchange Payment and Collection System (EDIPAC)

Description	<p>The Department implemented On-line Payment and Collection (OPAC) initiative to eliminate or reduce manual invoice and payment processing SF 1081 vouchers and schedule of withdrawals and credits and check disbursements between Federal agencies. OPAC will be further enhanced to interface with the Electronic Data Interchange Payment and Collection System (EDIPAC).</p>
Title and Description of Nonconformance	<p>The following are barriers, impediments, and risks associated with the OPAC and EDIPAC implementation initiative.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the EDIPAC conversion schedule slips beyond the scheduled completion date, this would cause a ripple delay with the release of OPAC and EDIPAC to each disbursing system and customer. • Due to the project's dependency on new technologies such as new programs, Value-Added-Network(s) (VANs) and translator problems and the need to build multiple interfaces for various accounting systems. • If Accounting System - Defense Business Management System (DBMS) is not compliant with the project plan, this will cause the project to be halted. • The U.S. Treasury, the DFAS, and other federal agencies' readiness to test and implement EDIPAC. • Prioritization of DFAS program changes. • DFAS consolidation schedules for OPLOCs. • Timeliness of electronic requisition initiatives to implement Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) purchase orders.
Source of Discovery of Nonconformance	<p>The source of discovery for the OPAC and EDIPAC initiative is the need to reduce manual invoice and payment processing between the Department.</p>
Impact on Current Operations	<p>The OPAC and EDIPAC implementation initiative are Treasury-owned systems mandated by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular A-130, 31 CFR 206 and the President's Management Council Memorandum of October 26, 1993, for Electronic Commerce. The Department agreed to the use of OPAC because of the EDI features.</p>

There has never been an economic analysis (EA) done on OPAC. The only studies accomplished were to see what it would take to process OPAC transactions in an EDI format. This was accomplished by finalizing the ASC X12 transaction sets (810, 812, 820, and 824). Milestones were set for testing. Testing has had constant set backs due to the Treasury changing contractors in the middle of the project, and then one year later changing back to the original contractor.

Objectives

The Department's objective is to implement OPAC and EDIPAC within the Department (including DFAS centers (OPLOCs) to eliminate or reduce manual invoice and payment processing between federal agencies. The Department plans to reduce U.S. Treasury check disbursements and process OPAC transactions in an EDI format.

Responsible Manager

The OPAC and EDIPAC office of primary responsibility and responsible manager is:

DFAS-HQ/F
Project Manager
 Gander Mattox

DSN: 465-5389
 Comm: (816) 926-5389
 Fax: (816) 926-3302
 E-mail:

Functional Category

The OPAC and EDIPAC implementation initiative is a function level initiative that impacts the Disbursing function.

Supporting System Architecture

The following systems link to the OPAC and EDIPAC:

- Standard Finance System Redesign Subsystem I (SRD-1)
 - Standard Accounting and Reporting System (STARS)
 - Departmental Cash Management System (DCMS)
 - Corps of Engineers Financial Management System (CEFMS)
 - General Ledger/Funds Control System (GLFC)
 - Defense Procurement Payment System (DPPS)
 - Centralized Check Printing (CCP)
-

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the OPAC and EDIPAC implementation initiative:

Action	End Date
Establish OPAC/EDIPAC Test	Jun 95
Implement STARS (EDIPAC format) changes	Jan 96
Program IAPS/IPC (EDIPAC format) changes	Jul 96

Resource Requirements

The following are implementation costs for the OPAC and EDIPAC implementation initiative in then years and millions:

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
\$0.50	\$0.60	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Benefits

The following are qualitative benefits for the OPAC and EDIPAC implementation initiative:

- transfers funds over-night using agency location code (ALC)
- lowers data entry costs
- decreases paper handling
- eliminates mailing costs
- improves management of inter-agency reporting periods and reconciliation on accounts payable and receivable
- saves over \$6 million annually in government-wide interest avoidance
- improves cash management

Program Budget Accounting System-Funds Distribution (PBAS-FD)

Description

The Program Budget Accounting System-Funds Distribution (PBAS-FD) system conversion initiative is the interim migratory system used to distribute funds (i.e., program, budget authority and funds with treasury) for the OSD, the Army, and the Corps of Engineers (COE). PBAS will become the Funds Distribution System for the Navy effective October 1, 1998. PBAS prevents the over-distribution of funding and controls reprogramming based on limits established by the Congress.

The PBAS system conversion initiative will focus on:

- reengineering business processes
 - consolidating and standardizing systems
 - standardizing and warehousing data
 - integrating with other communities
 - standardize funds distribution processes, procedures, and systems
-

Title and Description of Nonconformance

However, The PBAS-FD system conversion initiative corrects the following five weaknesses:

- technical issues in migrating to UNIX/ORACLE environment
 - cost uncertainty
 - limited personnel resources
 - problems in developing an acceptable solution for processing classified data
 - resistance of users to change
-

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The sources of discovery of nonconformance of the PBAS system conversion initiative are:

- general process improvements
 - improvements for new and current customers
-

Impact on Current Operations

The impact on current operations of the PBAS system conversion initiative is to improve controls over the funds distribution process. The Department began to use PBAS to better integrate the distribution of funds and govern the reprogramming of funds. PBAS is being used by the Army and by various Defense Agencies.

Similar improvements are being made in the Navy and the Air Force. The OSD, the Army and the COE financial managers use the PBAS to electronically receive and issue funding. PBAS prevents the over-distribution of funding and controls below-threshold reprogramming based on limitations established by the Congress. PBAS-FD is in compliance with the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act (FMFIA) and Key Accounting Requirements.

The PBAS-FD system conversion initiative will result in the following:

- implement year 2000 (Y2K) compliant system
- eliminate duplication of systems
- standardize distribution
- real time interactive funds distribution
- provide interface funding information

Objectives

The objectives of PBAS-FD system conversion initiative are to:

- provide an automated mechanism to control the distribution of funding
- standardize funds distribution practices
- control below threshold reprogramming
- provide interface funding information to departmental and other accounting and reporting systems
- generate timely and accurate funds distribution status reports

Responsible Manager

The PBAS-FD office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

DFAS-IN/AQ
Program Manager
 James Willaford

DSN: 699-4256
 Comm: (317) 542-4256
 Fax: (317) 542-3184

Functional Category

The PBAS-FD system conversion initiative is a function level initiative that impacts the Funds Distribution function.

Supporting System Architecture

The PBAS-Reengineering was originally planned as a “technical conversion,” that is, converting the existing COBOL/TIP programs in the UNISYS hierarchical database structure to a client/server (ORACLE) architecture environment. This conversion assumed minimal changes to the current system functionality. The Office of Under Secretary of Defense Program/Budget (OUSD P/B) requested a series of systems changes, including adding levels of funds distribution and providing greater capability for use of customer program coding structures.

A joint functional and technical team developed a solution for these requirements. This solution, which are called “flexible levels” and “flexible program”, offers great promise for the future. The flexibility of the new design concept will permit the Department to accommodate not only the known requirements of OUSD P/B, but also to incorporate new groups of customers into PBAS with minimal impact.

The new design concept will be the basis for the development of PBAS in the client server architecture environment.

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the PBAS-FD system conversion initiative:

Action	Begin Date	End Date
Need Established	Nov 96	
Concept Exploration	Nov 96	Jun 99
Navy and Common Modules	Jun 99	Dec 00
OSD (IT-97) Module	Dec 00	Jun 01
O&M/PAF, Army	Jun 01	Dec 01
Research & Maintenance, Army	Dec 01	May 01
Procurement/Order Control	May 02	Nov 02
Military Construction, Army	Nov 02	May 03
System Initialization - Implementation and Fielding	May 01	Oct 03

Resource Requirements

The following are implementation costs for the PBAS-FD system conversion initiative in then years and millions.

The total investment through September 30, 1997 is \$7.2 million.

The total estimated cumulative investment cost through implementation (excluding maintenance) is \$9.7 million through FY 2003.

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
\$2.4	\$1.7	\$3.3	\$3.4	N/A	N/A

The following are full time staffing requirements for the PBAS-FD initiative:

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
2	3	5	7	12	13

Benefits

The following are qualitative benefits of the PBAS-FD system conversion initiative:

- standardizes the distribution and control of funding for the OSD, the Army, and other customers
 - provides real-time interactive funds distribution and immediate database update
 - eliminates Anti-Deficiency Act funds distribution violations
 - generates on-line funding status reports
 - supports accounting, budgeting, and reporting requirements for all appropriations
 - supports customer needs and requirements
-

PerDiem Azing (PDA)

Description	<p>The PerDiem Azing (PDA) process improvement initiative automates the travel process and accounting for travel.</p> <p>The PDA process improvement initiative will focus on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• reengineering business processes• standardizing and warehousing data• accessing internal controls• improving data accuracy
Title and Description of Nonconformance	<p>The PDA process improvement initiative corrects weaknesses that have a critical impact on financial operations or data that involves inefficient and unnecessary procedures that result in the reduction of operational readiness or effectiveness in the areas of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• data accuracy• internal controls• compliancy with regulations
Source of Discovery of Nonconformance	<p>The source of discovery of nonconformance for the PDA process improvement initiative is general process improvement.</p>
Objectives	<p>The objectives of the PDA process improvement initiative are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• implement Year 2000 (Y2K) compliant systems• become compliant with regulations• correct data inaccuracy• integrate feeder systems• improve internal controls

Responsible Manager

The PDA office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

DISA-C4I
Program Manager
 Theresa Jackson

DSN:
 Comm: (703) 681-0914
 Fax:
 E-mail:

Functional Category

The PDA process improvement initiative is a system level initiative that impacts the following functions:

- Receivables and Collections
- Travel Pay
- Transportation Pay
- Non-Appropriated Funds Accounting
- Accounts Payable
- Disbursing

The PDA project is part of the larger Defense Travel System (DTS).

Supporting System Architecture

The PDA process improvement initiative receives source data from the following systems:

Source	Data Supplied	Rating
PerDiem Azing (PDA)	Cost Estimates	Timely and Accurate
PerDiem Azing (PDA)	Actual Expenses	Timely and Accurate

The PDA process improvement initiative transmits data to the following systems:

Destination	Data Supplied	Rating
WAAS	Obligation	Timely and Accurate
DFAS (Automated Systems)	Disbursements	Timely and Accurate

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the PDA process improvement initiative:

Action	Begin Date	End Date
PDA Installation, Training, and Testing		
Phase I	Sept 97	Feb 98
Phase II (NCS, DC, D5,CIO,Command Staff)	Feb 98	Apr 98
Phase III (D3)	Apr 98	May 98
Phase IV (D4, D7, JITC, D8,)	Jun 98	Jun 98
Phase V (D6, DDS, WAAS, CTO Interfaces)	Jul 98	Jul 98
Phase VI (WESTHEM)	Aug 98	Aug 98
Evaluation Phase	Mar 98	Aug 98
Completion for the NCR		Feb 99

Resource Requirements

The following are implementation costs of the PDA process improvement initiative in then years and in thousands.

The total investment through September 30, 1997 is \$332 thousand.

The total estimated cumulative investment cost through implementation (excluding maintenance) is \$961 thousand through FY 1999.

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
\$478	\$150	\$50	\$50	\$50	

The following are full time staffing requirements for the PDA process improvement initiative:

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
4	4	2	1	1	0

Benefits

The following are quantitative benefits of the PDA process improvement initiative.

The return on investment (ROI) is 96.5 percent. The payback point is FY 2000. The savings is (10 years) \$11.6 million.

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
\$0	\$1.0	\$1.1	\$1.1		

Prevalidation

Description	The Prevalidation accountability initiative allows the Department to prevalidate obligations before disbursing payment, by implementing an accounting and payment system to match obligations and disbursements, prior to payment.
Title and Description of Nonconformance	<p>The following are barriers and impediments for the Prevalidation accountability initiative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • timely modifications to systems • data center support • telecommunications support • resources and funding constraints
Impact on Current Operations	<p>The impact on current operations for the Prevalidation accountability initiative is unmatched disbursements (UMD) total in the billions. Without implementation of a pre-validation process, the cost to reconcile the UMDs will continue to rise.</p> <p>Payment transactions processed by payment systems are not verified with the official accounting records before payment is made. Disbursements are posted to the accounting records after the payment is accomplished.</p> <p>This process results in many instances of disbursements not matching to the original obligation. The Prevalidation accountability initiative proposes to verify the accounting data-base records and find a match before the official payment is made.</p>
Objectives	The objective of the Prevalidation accountability initiative is to reduce UMDs and negative unliquidated obligations (NULO).
Responsible Manager	<p>The Prevalidation office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:</p> <p><u>Program Manager</u> Jerry Hinton</p> <p>DSN: 327-0328 Comm: (703) 607-0328 Fax: (703) 607-0128 E-mail:</p>

Functional Category	The Prevalidation accountability initiative is a function level initiative that impacts the Disbursing function.
Resource Requirements	The costs for implementing the Prevalidation accountability initiative are included in the funding for Electronic Commerce/Electronic Data Interchange (EC/EDI).
Benefits	<p>The following are qualitative benefits of the Prevalidation accountability initiative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• savings in a reduction of personnel dedicated to resolving UMDs• elimination of duplicate payments and ensuring the valid payments are made

Standard Accounting, Budgeting, and Reporting System (SABRS)

Description

The Standard Accounting, Budgeting, and Reporting System (SABRS) replacement initiative is the sole migratory accounting system for the Marine Corps general accounting.

The SABRS replacement initiative will focus on:

- compliancy with statutory and regulatory guidance
- integrating with other communities
- improving data accuracy

The SABRS replacement initiative is part of the larger initiative DoD wide Standardization of Migratory Accounting Systems.

The SABRS replacement initiative has the following number of smaller related initiatives:

- Government Performance Requirements Act Compliance Work Unit Tracking
- DoD Property Accountability (DPAS)
- CFO Act Compliance and Reporting to Office of Secretary of Defense (OSD)
- Corporate Database

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The SABRS replacement initiative corrects weaknesses that have a critical impact on financial operations or data that impacts nonconformance in the following areas can result in errors and out-of-balance conditions (subsequently reflected on trial balance and financial management reports):

- general ledger control and financial reporting
- property inventory
- cost accounting
- accrual accounting
- fund control and internal control
- user information needs
- systems documentation
- systems operations
- budgetary accounting

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The sources of discovery of nonconformance for the SABRS replacement initiative are:

- system manager and user reviews
- audits
- management control reviews

Another action that prompted SABRS is the interim migratory accounting system selection by DFAS-HQ.

Impact on Current Operations

The impact on current operations of the SABRS replacement initiative will result in the following:

- implement a Year 2000 (Y2K) compliant system
- become compliant with regulations
- eliminate duplication of systems
- correct data inaccuracy
- integrate feeder systems
- improve internal controls
- fully comply with CFO requirements
- fully comply with Key Accounting Requirements
- fully comply with BACC

The DFAS-Kansas City provided a plan for performing required analysis on interim migratory accounting systems for general funds. The plan addressed all requirements relative to the Kansas City objective of bringing SABRS to the point of a fully compliant system which also covered all appropriations for which the Marine Corps has reporting responsibility.

The plan covered three major areas of analysis:

- functional
 - technical
 - economic
-

Objectives

The objective of the SABRS initiative is to perform accounting, budgeting, and reporting for all appropriations authorized within the Marine Corps.

Responsible Manager	<p>The SABRS office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:</p> <p>DFAS <u>Program Manager</u> Erna Pinkham</p> <p>DSN: 465-2426 Comm: (816) 926-2426 Fax: (816) 926-5553 E-mail: epinkham@cleveland.dfas.mil</p>
Functional Category	<p>The SABRS replacement initiative is a system level initiative that impacts the following functions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cost Accounting • Inventory Tracking Accounting • Receivables Collections • Procurement • Travel Pay • Transportation Pay • Personal and Real Property Tracking Accounting • Civilian Pay • Working Capital Fund Accounting • Debt Management • Military Pay • Accounts Payable • Disbursing • Resource Planning and Reporting
Supporting System Architecture	<p>SABRS currently supports accounting, budgeting and reporting requirements of the Operations and Maintenance (O&M) appropriations, both regular and reserve, for the Marine Corps.</p> <p>The following general accounting legacy systems will be eliminated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine Corps Expenditure and Reimbursement Reporting System (MCERRS) • Navy Register System (NRS)

- Marine Corps Miscellaneous Allotment Accounting System (MCMAAS)
- Headquarters Accounting System (HAS) (Installation and Departmental Level)

The following are linkages with SABRS.

- Consolidate Finance and Accounting Systems: Defense Industrial Financial Management System (DIFMS) and Standard Accounting, Budgeting, and Reporting System (SABRS) Client Server.
- Eliminate Problem Disbursements: Prevalidation (PREVAL).
- Reengineer Business Processes: Global Accounting Structure merge with Standard Budget and Accounting Classification Code (BACC).
- Defense Working Capital Fund (DWCF) Interim Migratory Accounting systems and Global Edit Table (GET).

Supporting System Architecture

The SABRS replacement initiative receives source data from the following systems:

Source	Data Supplied	Rating
CERPS	Treasury Reporting	Timely and Accurate
DSSC	Contract Obligation	Timely and Accurate
BCAS/APADES	Contract Obligation	Timely and Accurate
DCPS	Civilian Pay	Timely and Accurate

The SABRS replacement initiative transmits data to the following systems:

Destination	Data Supplied	Rating
CERPS	Treasury Reporting	Timely and Accurate
ONR	General Ledger	Timely and Sometimes Accurate
STARS/PREVAL/SRD-1	Obligation	Timely and Sometimes Accurate

Pace of Corrective Action

The following table shows the pace of corrective action for the SABRS replacement initiative:

Year Identified	FY 93
Original Targeted Correction Date	N/A

Targeted Correction Date in Last Year's Report	Sep 97
Current Target Date	Oct 99
Reason for Change in Date(s)	The SABRS Interim Migratory Plan of Actions and Milestones (POA&M) were revised in January 1996 with an incremental versus phased modular approach. The POA&M was further revised in December 1996 and established a two-phased approach.

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the SABRS replacement initiative:

Action	Begin Date	End Date
Need Established	Jan 94	
SABRS Phase I Development	Aug 94	Sep 97
Eliminated 5 Legacy Systems	Aug 94	Oct 97
KAR Compliancy	Aug 94	Sep 99
BACC	Oct 94	Sep 99
CFO Act Compliancy	Jan 97	Sep 99
SABRS Phase I Implementation	Oct 97	Nov 97
SABRS Phase II Implementation	Oct 99	Oct 99
Completion		Oct 99

Resource Requirements

The following are implementation costs for the SABRS replacement initiative in then years and millions:

The total investment cost through September 30, 1997 is \$13.9 million.

The total estimated cumulative investment cost through implementation (excluding maintenance) is \$23.9 million through FY 1999.

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
\$5.20	\$4.80				

The following are full time staffing requirements for the SABRS replacement initiative:

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
105	90				

- Validation Process** The validation process for the SABRS replacement initiative will be conducted by:
- transaction testing
 - evaluations and reviews
- The following independent reviews will also be conducted as part of the validation process.
- Independent contractor review to validate compliancy with KARs and DFAM activity model.
 - Independent contractor review to conduct operational assessment and operational test and evaluation of the system.
 - Directorate for Architecture and Development, DFAS-HQ.

Benefits The following are quantitative benefits of the SABRS replacement initiative in then years and millions:

The savings and investment for (10 years) is \$228 million.

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
\$2.2	\$2.2	\$2.2	\$2.2	\$2.2	\$2.2

The following are qualitative benefits of the SABRS replacement initiative:

- processes non-Marine Corps appropriations
- has a transaction driven general ledger
- complies with the U.S. SGL
- is Y2K compliant
- complies with 70 percent of the BACC with the remaining 30 percent scheduled for FY 1999
- maps data to feed Corporate Database completed
- provides a single integrated system that supports all Marine Corps financial accounting needs and table driven
- eliminates five general fund accounting systems
- supports accounting, budgeting and reporting requirements for all appropriations authorized within the Marine Corps (including DWCF interface data requirements necessary to fulfill general ledger and financial reporting responsibilities of DFAS-KC)
- supports the Marine Corps financial community (fund administrators, comptrollers, etc.) in performance of budgeting and managerial accounting duties

-
- complies with thirteen Key Accounting Requirements (KARs)
 - produces standard general ledgers
 - supports budget execution/budget formulation
 - complies with IDEF modeling techniques
 - incorporates DWCF reporting
 - provides SABRS client/server capability
 - accrues savings of \$2.2 million over 10-year life cycle
-

Standard Automated Material Management System (SAMMS)

Description	<p>The Standard Automated Material Management System (SAMMS) is designated as the interim migratory Defense Working Capital Fund (DWCF) accounting system for the Defense Logistics Agency wholesale supply business areas covering six commodities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • construction • electronics • general • industrial • medical • clothing and textile <p>Enhancements are required to make SAMMS compliant with all laws, policies, directives and regulations. These enhancements ensures Chief Financial Officer's Act (CFO Act) compliance.</p> <p>The SAMMS compliancy initiative will focus on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • standardizing and warehousing data • accessing internal controls
Title of Description of Nonconformance	<p>The SAMMS compliancy initiative corrects weaknesses that have a critical impact on financial operations or data that impacts and involves mission impairment requiring excessive overrides, work-arounds, and manual intervention in the area of compliancy with regulations.</p> <p>Also, the SAMMS compliancy initiative corrects weaknesses that have a critical impact on financial operations or data that impacts and involves inefficient and unnecessary procedures that result in the reduction of operational readiness or effectiveness in the area of internal controls.</p>
Source of Discovery of Nonconformance	<p>The sources of discovery of nonconformance of the SAMMS compliancy initiative are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • accounting systems requirements • questionnaires

Objectives

The objectives of the SAMMS compliancy initiative is to implement the DWCF Corporate Board Directive for the improvement of SAMMS for Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) wholesale supply business area.

The SAMMS compliancy initiative incorporates changes identified and required by CFO Act compliance as related to Key Accounting Requirements:

- KAR (01) General Ledger Control and Financial Reporting
- KAR (02) Property and Inventory Accounting
- KAR (03) Accounting for Receivables Including Advances
- KAR (04) Cost Accounting
- KAR (12) User Information Needs, Electronic Data Interchange, Imaging, and Prevalidation
- KAR (13) Budget and Accounting Classification Code (BACC)

The SAMMS initiative incorporates changes required by:

- applicable laws
- regulations
- directives
- policies

Responsible Manager

The SAMMS office of primary responsibility and program manager are:

DFAS-CO-STT
Program Manager
 Dan Singer

DSN: 869-0673
 Comm: (614) 693-0673
 Fax: (614) 693-1729
 E-mail:

Functional Category

The SAMMS initiative is a system level initiative that impacts the following functions:

- Receivables and Collections
- Working Capital Fund Accounting
- Accounts Payable
- Disbursing

Supporting System Architecture

The SAMMS compliancy initiative receives data from the following system:

Source	Data Supplied	Rating
MOCAS	Payment	Timely and Accurate

The SAMMS compliancy initiative transmits data to the following systems:

Source	Data Supplied	Rating
DAAS	Billing Information for Customers	Timely and Accurate
M204 System	Agency Reporting	Timely and Accurate
DBMS	Disbursing Information to SRD-1	Timely and Accurate

Pace of Corrective Action

The following table shows the pace of corrective action for the SAMMS compliancy initiative.

Year Identified	FY 89 (General Ledger Control) FY 94 (Inventory Intransits)
Original Targeted Correction Date	FY 97
Targeted Correction Date in Last Year's Report	FY 97
Current Target Date	FY 99
Reasons for Change in Date(s)	N/A

Milestones

The following milestone applies to the SAMMS compliancy initiative:

Action	End Date
Year 2000 Compliance	Jul 98

Resource Requirements

The following are implementation costs of the SAMMS compliancy initiative in then years and millions:

The total investment through September 30, 1997 is \$2.2 million.

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
\$1.6	\$3.1	\$3.1	\$2.0	\$2.0	\$1.6

**Validation
Process**

The validation process for the SAMMS initiative will be:

- quality control reviews (QCRs)
 - actual usage by functional area
-

Standard Army Procurement Appropriation System (SAPAS)

Description

The Standard Army Procurement Appropriation System (SAPAS) supports field-level accounting and financial reporting on the execution of customers general funds and operations.

The SAPAS compliancy initiative will focus on the following:

- consolidating and standardizing systems
- improving data accuracy

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The actions prompting the SAPAS compliancy initiative were:

- system manager and user reviews
- financial statement audits
- management control reviews

Objectives

The SAPAS compliancy initiative will produce results in:

- compliance with regulations
- integration of feeder systems

Functional Category

The SAPAS compliancy initiative is a function level initiative that impacts:

- Cost Accounting
- Receivables and Collections
- Personal And Real Property Tracking and Accounting
- Resource Planning and Reporting

Pace of Corrective Action

The following table shows the pace of corrective action for the SAPAS compliancy initiative:

Year Identified	FY 83
Reason for Change in Date(s)	No Change

Validation Process The validation process for the SAPAS compliancy initiative will be:

- transaction testing
- evaluations and reviews

Results of Validation The results of validation for SAPAS will be financial statements that fairly present the results of operations and financial position, and reasonable compliance with laws and regulations for those transactions and events that may have a material effect on the financial statements.

Standard Industrial Fund System (SIFS)

Description

The Standard Industrial Fund System (SIFS) eliminated the Army Working Capital Fund (AWCF) Depot Maintenance legacy accounting systems at Army arsenals. As a system replacement initiative, the SIFS will be maintained as the interim migratory AWCF accounting system for Army depot maintenance in compliance with:

- applicable laws
- DoD and DFAS policies
- directives and regulations
- ensure CFO Act compliance related to Key Accounting Requirements (KARs)

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The sources of discovery of nonconformance for the SIFS initiative are:

- system manager and user reviews
- financial statement audits
- management control reviews

Objectives

The objective of the SIFS replacement initiative was to implement the AWCF Corporate Board Directive consolidating the Army Arsenal systems into the SIFS.

Responsible Manager

The SIFS office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

DFAS-IN
Project Manager
 Jerry Hummel

DSN: 699-3092
 Comm: (317) 542-3092
 Fax: (317) 542-3067
 E-mail:

Functional Category

The SIFS replacement initiative is a system level initiative that impacts the following functions:

- Cost Accounting
- Receivables and Collections

- Working Capital Fund Accounting
- Accounts Payable

Supporting System Architecture

The SIFS replacement initiative receives source data from the following systems:

Source	Data Supplied	Rating
DCPS	Payroll	Timely and Accurate
SRD-1	Disbursement, Travel and Contributions	Timely and Accurate
AMCISS	Material and Supplies	Timely and Accurate
HAS	Workload	Timely and Accurate
ATAAPS	Time and Attendance	Timely and Accurate
DPAS	Depreciation	Timely and Accurate

Resource Requirements

The following are implementation costs for the SIFS replacement initiative in then years and millions:

The total cumulative investment cost through implementation (excluding maintenance) is \$19.2 million through FY 2005.

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
\$1.9	\$1.0	\$1.0	\$1.0	\$1.0	\$1.0

The following are the full time staffing requirements for the SIFS replacement initiative:

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
2	2	2	2	2	2

Validation Process

The validation processes of the SIFS replacement initiative are:

- transaction testing
- evaluations
- reviews

Benefits

The following are qualitative benefits of the SIFS replacement initiative:

- a single system fully compliant with the laws and regulations for the Army DWCF depot maintenance business area
 - elimination of redundant systems, reduced costs for future interfaces, and consistent business practices throughout the army depot maintenance
 - minimized operational costs at the OPLOC when the SIFS is consolidated into a standard system, rather than the legacy system, compliance with the 13 KARS
 - support of Army property and inventory accounting
 - support of customer needs and requirements
 - production of audible financial statements
-

Standard Materiel Accounting System (SMAS)

Description	<p>Standard Materiel Accounting System (SMAS) is the interim migratory Defense Working Capital Fund (DWCF) system supporting the Air Force retail supply management business area. The SMAS initiative encompasses system replacement and compliance.</p> <p>SMAS is an on-line transaction-driven system under general ledger control. SMAS maintains accounting records for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • fixed assets • inventory • receivables • payables • funds (DWCF and customer) • management information <p>SMAS provides numerous reports, which are used by organizational cost center managers to monitor funds execution for supplies and equipment.</p> <p>SMAS interfaces with the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • eleven logistics systems • two financial management systems • one acquisition system • five accounting systems
Source of Discovery of Nonconformance	<p>The sources of discovery of nonconformance for the SMAS streamlining and compliancy initiative are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • system manager user reviews • CFO Financial Statement Audits • the Air Force Audit Agency (AFAA) Project
Objectives	<p>The objectives of the SMAS initiative includes both streamlining and compliance requirements. Under the streamlining initiative, SMAS eliminates three other automated retail supply accounting systems.</p> <p>SMAS's compliancy technical initiative also resolves the Year 2000 (Y2K) issue. It moves SMAS to an open-system architecture (OSE) by combining the two efforts (Y2K and OSE). SMAS replaces FIABS, which supports wholesale supply management business area.</p>

Responsible Manager

The SMAS office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

DFAS-DE/AMF
Program Manager
 Paul Duggan

DSN: 926-8935
 Comm: (303)-676-8935
 Fax: (303)-676-6802

Functional Category

The SMAS streamlining and compliancy initiative is a function level initiative that impacts the Working Capital Fund accounting function.

Supporting System Architecture

The SMAS streamlining and compliancy initiative receives source data from the following systems:

Source	Data Supplied	Rating
SBSS	Inventory Issues	Timely and Accurate
GAFS	Obligation	Timely and Accurate
IAPS	Payment	Timely and Accurate
Medical System	Inventory Issues	Timely and Accurate

The SMAS streamlining and compliancy initiative transmits data to the following systems:

System	Data Supplied	Rating
GAFS	Receivables and Payables	Timely and Accurate
Department Accounting System	General Ledger Trial Balance	Timely and Accurate
IAPS	Local Purchasing Receiving Report	Timely and Accurate
SBSS	Customer Billing	Timely and Accurate

Pace of Corrective Action

The following table shows the pace of corrective action for the SMAS streamlining and compliancy initiative:

Year Identified	FY 97
Original Targeted Correction Date	N/A

Targeted Correction Date in Last Year's Report	N/A
Current Target Date	FY 99
Reason for Change in Date(s)	No Change

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the SMAS streamlining and compliancy initiative:

Action	End Date
Project Management Office	Mar 97
Develop and Implement SMAS OSE/Y2K	Dec 98
Key Accounting Requirements (KAR)	Apr 99
Accounting Support for GCSS	Mar 00
SMAS/FIABS Merger	Jul 00

Resource Requirements

The following are implementation costs for the SMAS streamlining and compliancy initiative in then years and millions:

The total investment through September 30, 1997 is \$3.1 million.

The total cumulative investment cost through implementation (excluding maintenance) is \$14.7 million through FY 2001.

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
\$3.6	\$4.7	\$2.4	\$0.75	N/A	N/A

The following are the full time staffing requirements for the SMAS streamlining and compliancy initiative:

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
30	37	20	7	N/A	N/A

Validation Process

The validation process of the SMAS streamlining and compliancy initiative will be:

- DFAS-HQ compliance audit
- transaction testing
- evaluations and reviews
- certification will take place upon completion of the project

Benefits

The following quantitative benefits for the SMAS streamlining and compliancy initiative are in then years and millions:

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
\$7.1	\$9.3	\$9.5	\$9.4	\$9.6	\$11.6

The following are the qualitative benefits of the SMAS streamlining and compliancy initiative:

- provides operational efficiencies and user-friendly GUI interface
 - provides a single integrated system that supports Air Force Retail and Wholesale Supply Management business functions
 - eliminates one DCWF accounting system
 - supports accounting and financial reporting requirements for DWCF.
 - supports Air Force organizational activities (DWCF Fund managers, organizational cost center managers, etc.) involved in inventory and financial management
 - provides auditable data for the preparation of CFO financial statements
 - compliance with KAR, CFO Act, and FMFIA requirements
-

Standard Operations and Maintenance, Army Research Development System (SOMARDS)

Description	<p>The Department's Standard Operations and Maintenance, Army Research Development System (SOMARDS) provides a legacy general fund accounting system for all appropriations other than Army Working Capital Fund (AWCF) and Foreign Military Sales (FMS) Trust Fund.</p> <p>SOMARDS is a general fund accounting system that supports the Army Material Command. SOMARDS was originally designated as an interim migration system, but was changed to a legacy system with the designation of Defense Joint Accounting System (DJAS) as the interim migration general fund accounting system for the Army. The SOMARDS initiative will focus on system improvement.</p>
Objectives	<p>The objectives of the SOMARDS initiative are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • perform accounting, budgeting, and reporting for all appropriations other than the AWCF for the U.S. Army Material Command, • implement systems requirements to improve the reliability of CFO financial statements • incorporate changes required by law, regulations, directives and Electronic Commerce/Electronic Data Interchange • convert TEAMUP, SAPAS, CAWCF, AATDS (Fort Eustis) BRDECAS, NAFAS, and AROAS to SOMARDS • incorporate an automated contract reconciliation
Responsible Manager	<p>The SOMARDS office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:</p> <p>DFAS <u>Project Manager</u> Thomas Heavyside</p> <p>DSN: 699-510-3153 Comm: (317) 510-3153 Fax: (317) 510-3132 E-mail:</p>

Pace of Corrective Action

The following table shows the pace of corrective action for the SOMARDS initiative:

Year Identified	FY 83
Reason for Change in Date(s)	No Change

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the SOMARDS initiative:

Action	End Date
EDI Implementation	Oct 95
Implement revised Standard General Ledger Chart of Accounts	Oct 95
Implement SOMARDS/SRD I Interface	Mar 96
Implement SOMARDS/DCPS Interface	Oct 96
Implement General Ledger Transaction Files	Oct 97
Implement EDI for Contract Award	Apr 98

Benefits

The following are qualitative benefits for the SOMARDS initiative:

- improved reliability of CFO financial statements
- compliance and auditable financial statements
- timely and accurate data for customers and managers
- elimination of redundant systems
- reduced costs for future interfaces
- consistent business practices

Standard Finance System Redesign, Subsystem I (SRD-I)

Description	The Standard Finance System Redesign, Subsystem I (SRD-I) is a multi-functional interactive automated disbursing system composed of several functional modules that perform payment and collection actions for travel, vendor pay, military pay, accounting and disbursing. The SRD-I initiative will focus on system consolidation.
Title and Description of Nonconformance	<p>The following are barriers and impediments for SRD-I:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • consolidation of sites using legacy accounting system, Standard Finance System (STANFINS) • consolidation of sites using the legacy system, Automated Financial entitlements System (AFES) • incorporation of legacy system, Standard Negotiable Instrument Processing System (SNIPS) functionality into SRD-I • incorporation of legacy system, Consolidated Return Items Stop Payment System (CRISPS) functionality into SRD-I • consolidation of sites using the legacy disbursing system Disbursing Officer Processing System (DOPS)
Source of Discovery of Nonconformance	<p>The source of discovery of nonconformance for the SRD-I initiative is the design and concept of an automated disbursing system based on initiatives and regulations within the Department of the Army and the various missions of the Army Finance and Accounting Offices.</p> <p>A prototype disbursing system was developed and tested at Ft. Hood, Texas during 1986/1987. SRD-I was fielded in 1987 as the standard disbursing system for all Continental United States (CONUS) Army offices. Immediate savings were realized as all disbursing and finance functions were manual.</p>
Impact on Current Operations	<p>The impact on current operations of the SRD-I initiative is the system is operated by the five Defense MegaCenters (DMC) serving the Defense Finance and Accounting Offices (DAO) on a geographical basis.</p> <p>SRD-I also interfaces with numerous Army and Marine Corps systems. SRD-I processes payments and collections using all media types to include Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT).</p>

SRD-I produces various accountability, Level 8, and EFT reports for reporting purposes. SRD-I also is capable of processing On-line Payment and Collection (OPAC) and Electronic Data Interchange Payment and Collection (EDIPAC) transactions. SRD-I is now at 45 Army installations, three DFAS centers and eight DFAS OPLOCs.

Eliminate the following disbursing legacy systems: Disbursing Officer Processing System (DOPS), Automated Financial Entitlements System (AFES), Standard Negotiable Instrument Processing System (SNIPS), Consolidated Return Items Stop Payment System (CRISPS).

Objectives

The objectives of the SRD-I initiative is to:

- maintain the SRD-I
 - implement SRD-I at all consolidated disbursing offices reporting to the DFAS Indianapolis, Kansas City and Columbus Centers, and upgrade for changes in statutory and regulatory requirements, consolidated operations, and users' needs
 - perform disbursing functions for all DAOs within the Defense Finance and Accounting Service (DFAS) network
 - provide accurate accountability statements that fairly present the results of operations and financial position, and reasonable compliance with laws and regulations for those transactions and events that may have a material effect on the financial statements
-

Responsible Manager

The SRD-I office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

DFAS-HQ/F
Project Manager
 Ronald Pasierb

DSN: 699-7710
 Comm: (317) 543-7710
 Fax: (317) 542-3184

Functional Category

The SRD-I initiative is a function level initiative that impacts the Disbursing function.

Supporting System Architecture

The following finance and accounting systems link with SRD-I:

- processing disbursement and collection transactions using Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) formats (EC-EDI)
- processing disbursement and collection transactions to the Electronic Data Interchange Payment and Collection (EDIPAC) System (EC-EDI)

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the SRD-I initiative:

Action	Begin Date
Develop SCR and Interface with Defense Travel System (DTS)	Apr 97

Resource Requirements

The following are implementation costs of the SRD-I initiative in then years and millions:

The total investment through September 30, 1997 is \$35.3 million.

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
\$7.6	\$7.1	\$6.5	\$6.4	\$6.4	\$6.4

Benefits

The following are quantitative savings for the SRD-I initiative in then years and millions:

The total savings through September 30, 1997 is \$6.8 million.

FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
\$1.7	\$2.2	\$2.2	\$2.3	\$2.4	\$2.4

The following are qualitative benefits for the SRD-I initiative:

- the reduction of manpower and the lower cost of operation by consolidation and standardization
- support customer needs and requirements
- support the DFAS community in the performance of their disbursing and reporting duties

Standard Accounting and Reporting System (STARS)

Description

The Standard Accounting and Reporting System (STARS) was established as the migratory accounting system on which to consolidate all Department of the Navy (DoN) general fund accounting, commercial, and reporting operations. STARS satisfies regulatory and statutory requirements including the:

- Antideficiency Act
- Chief Financial Officer (CFO) Act
- Department of Treasury
- Office of Management and Budget (OMB)
- the Congress

The STARS initiative focuses on system enhancement and upgrade.

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance

The sources of discovery of nonconformance for the STARS system enhancement and upgrade initiative are:

- system reviews
 - accounting principles
 - OMB
 - Department of Treasury
-

Impact on Current Operations

The impact on current operations for the STARS system enhancement and upgrade initiative are that the departures from Key Accounting Requirements (KARs) would result in the inability to provide uniform financial data that is:

- complete
 - reliable
 - consistent
 - timely
 - responsive to the Department's needs
-

Responsible Manager

The STARS office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

DFAS-HQ
Program Manager
 George Benko

DSN: 580-6590
 Comm: (216) 522-6590
 Fax: (216) 522-6592
 E-mail:

Functional Category

The STARS system enhancement and upgrade initiative is a system level initiative that impacts the following functions:

- Cost Accounting and Distribution
- Personal and Real Property Tracking and Accounting
- Funds Control
- Budget Formulation
- Accounts Receivable
- Management Information
- Accounts Payable
- Disbursing
- Resource Planning and Reporting

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the STARS system enhancement and upgrade initiative:

Action	End Date
Integrated Disbursing and Accounting System (IDASFMS) replaced with STARS at the following sites	Nov 98
DAO San Diego	Jul 94
DAO Pensacola	Oct 94
DAO New Orleans	Jan 95
DAO Norfolk	Apr 95
DAO Jacksonville	Apr 95
OPLOC Honolulu	Jul 95
Navy Claimant Accounting Module (NSCAM) Replaced with STARS at the Following Sites	
DAO Arlington	Aug 94

BUPERS	Sep 94
SPECWARCOM	Nov 94
MEDCOM	Dec 94
DAO Pensacola	Jan 95
DAO Pearl Harbor	Feb 95

Benefits

The qualitative benefits of the STARS system enhancement and upgrade initiative are:

- scheduled incorporation of all DoN general fund accounting systems
 - reduced operational, training, and support costs
 - reduced run time for labor programs (14 to one)
 - improved productivity and design efficiency
 - reduced equipment and communication costs
 - centerlining of applications and accounting functions
 - functional and productivity enhancements (paper reduction)
 - improved discipline of accounting functions and operations
 - business process improvement through on-going standardization efforts
-

Standard Army Financial Accounting and Reporting System Modernization (STARFIARS-MOD)

Description	<p>The Standard Army Financial Accounting and Reporting System Modernization (STARFIARS-MOD) has been named the Defense Working Capital Fund (DWCF) interim migratory system in the U.S. Army's Retail Supply Management Business Area. STARFIARS-MOD will be enhanced to satisfy the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Antideficiency Act • Chief Financial Officers' Act (CFO) Act • Department of Treasury • Office of Management and Budget (OMB) • Congress <p>The STARFIARS-MOD initiative is a migratory system initiative.</p>
Source of Discovery of Nonconformance	<p>The sources of discovery of nonconformance for the STARFIARS-MOD migratory system initiative are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • system reviews • accounting principles • OMB • Department of Treasury
Objectives	<p>The objectives of the STARFIARS-MOD migratory system initiative are to incorporate accounting functions required to support the Army Retail Supply Management Business Area into STARFIARS-MOD eliminating the following systems:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • STARFIARS (Current) • RASFIARS • TUFMIS

**Responsible
Manager**

The STARFIARS-MOD office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

DFAS-HQ/DPP
Program Manager
Bobbie Derrick

DSN: 699-6590
Comm: (703) 607-2263
Fax: (703) 607-2302
E-mail:

Benefits

The qualitative benefits of the STARFIARS-MOD migratory system initiative are:

- accounting statements that are easily audited and in compliance with DoD regulations
 - timely and accurate data for customers and managers
 - sound internal controls
 - system flexibility to respond to changes
 - upgrade of one legacy system and elimination of two legacy systems
 - total general ledger control
-

Transportation Pay Business Process Reengineering (BPR)

Description The Transportation Pay BPR initiative is part of a larger initiative to reengineer Transportation. The Transportation BPR initiative will implement a purchase card program.

Title and Description of Nonconformance The Transportation BPR initiative corrects weaknesses that have a critical impact on efficiency of operations.

Objectives The Transportation Pay BPR initiative will streamline the entries payment process through the use of a purchase card.

Responsible Manager The Transportation Pay BPR office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

Defense Finance and Accounting Service
Program Manager
 Patrick Beckerle

DSN:
 Comm: (703) 607-0811
 Fax:
 E-mail: pbeckerle@cleveland.dfas.mil

Supporting System Architecture The Transportation Pay BPR initiative receives source data from the following systems:

Source	Data Supplied	Rating
Transportation Systems	Weight, Cube, Rate Accessories	Timely and Sometimes Accurate
GTS	Airbills	Timely and Sometimes Accurate

The Transportation Pay BPR initiative transmits data to the following systems:

Destination	Data Supplied	Rating
DTRS	GBL, Cost-Payee	Timely and Sometimes Accurate
One Pay	Cost-Payee	Timely and Accurate

Benefits

The Transportation BPR initiative will streamline the transportation entries payment process through the use of a purchase card.

Problem Disbursements - Unmatched Disbursements (UMD) and Negative Unliquidated Obligations (NULO)

Description

The Problem Disbursement initiative for Unmatched Disbursements (UMD) and Negative Unliquidated Obligations (NULO) is a program that:

- identifies the types of transactions resulting in UMDs and NULOs
- analyzes UMDs and NULOs to identify underlying causes or reasons and the organizations responsible for resolution
- provides oversight and assesses the effectiveness of Department-wide efforts to reduce the inventory of UMDs and NULOs
- proposes alternatives to eliminate systemic operational policy procedural, and systems-related shortcomings causing recurrences of UMDs and NULOs

UMDs are disbursements and collections that have been received by the accounting station, posted, or attempted to be posted to the accounting system, but not matched to an obligation recorded in the accounting system.

NULOs are disbursement that have been received and posted to specific obligations by the accounting station, but recorded disbursements exceed recorded obligations at the detail obligation level.

The UMD and NULO initiative will focus on:

- integrating with other communities
- assessing internal controls
- improving data accuracy

Title and Description of Nonconformance

The following are barriers and impediments of UMDs and NULOs:

- disbursing and accounting operations must continue unabated while research and fixes for UMDs and NULOs are implemented
- solutions do not rest solely within the DFAS jurisdiction
- inability to significantly modify or change deficient “legacy” finance and accounting systems
- decades-old, Military Department and Defense Agency “unique” business practices
- consensus, collaboration, and cooperation with funds holders are crucial to success
- non-standard financial data must be standardized

Source of Discovery of Nonconformance The sources of discovery of nonconformance of the UMD and NULO initiative are the:

- results of audit findings
- recognized need to reduce the UMD and NULO inventory balance from \$34.3 billion

Impact on Current Operations The impact on current operations for the UMD and NULO initiative will produce the following results:

- become compliant with regulations
- correct data inaccuracy
- improve internal controls

UMDs and NULOs in DoD financial operations occur when an expenditure has not been reconciled with official accounting records. The following defines these conditions:

- In June 1993, when DFAS began intense efforts to resolve these situations, the Department had a total of \$34.3 billion in UMDs and NULOs. By September 1997, through the aggressive actions of the DFAS and its DoD customers, the inventory of UMDs and NULOs was reduced to \$8.4 billion.
- In February 1997, the Director, the DFAS, established a new Program Management Office to focus and direct DoD-wide efforts to identify the types of disbursement transactions resulting in UMDs, and NULOs, isolate causes and reasons, and develop viable alternatives for reducing and eliminating the underlying conditions and precluding future occurrence.

Objectives The objectives of the UMD and NULO initiative are to:

- reduce or eliminate UMDs and NULOs
 - preclude future recurrence
-

Responsible Manager

The UMD and NULO office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

Program Manager

JoAnn Boutelle

DSN: 327-0189

Comm: (703) 607-0189

Fax: (703) 607-3939

E-mail: jboutelle@cleveland.dfas.mil

Functional Category

The UMD and NULO initiative is a cross functional initiative that impacts the following functions:

- Inventory Tracking and Accounting
- Security Assistance
- Receivables and Collections
- Procurement
- Travel Pay
- Transportation Pay
- Personal and Real Property Tracking and Accounting
- Civilian Pay
- Working Capital Fund Accounting
- Personnel
- Military Pay
- Accounts Payable
- Disbursing

The UMD and NULO initiative is part of the larger initiative, Overall DFAS Systems Strategy.

Supporting System Architecture

UMDs and NULOs in DoD financial operations occur when an expenditure has not been reconciled with official accounting records.

There are various goals for UMDs and NULOs. One goal is to eliminate problem disbursements through the use of Acquisition and Financial Management Panel Recommendations (ACQPANEL) and Pre-Validation (PREVALID).

Another goal is to reengineer business processes through the Global Accounting Structure Merge with Standard Budget and Accounting Classification Code (BACC), Electronic Commerce/ Electronic Data Interchange/Electronic Funds Transfer (EC-EDI), Electronic Document Management Program (EDM), and Electronic Data Interchange Payment and Collections (EDIPAC), Merge with On-line Payment and Collection (OPAC) System.

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the UMD and NULO initiative:

Action	Begin Date	End Date
Implement Prevalidation	Jun 95	Jun 00
Implement TFO Cell	Mar 97	Sep 99
UMD and NULO inventory reduced to \$8.4 billion from the June 1993 balance of \$34.3 billion		Sep 97
Reduce UMD and NULO amounts by 10 percent each year	Sep 98	Sep 05

Resource Requirements

The UMD and NULO initiative will not have separate costs identified since costs are imbedded in the individual systems budgets.

Benefits

The following are qualitative benefits of UMD and NULO initiative:

- marginal increases in the accuracy of appropriation-level financial reports
- significant increases in the accuracy of funds holders and program managers financial status reports
- lower operational processing costs

Vendor Pay Strategy

Description

The Department's Vendor Pay Strategy streamlining initiative will develop strategies, plans, and programs to streamline and standardize the vendor pay and contracting processes throughout the Defense Finance and Accounting Service (DFAS). The Vendor Pay Strategy initiative encompasses system enhancement and conversion.

Objectives

The objectives of the Vendor Pay Strategy streamlining initiative are to:

- implement Electronic Commerce/Electronic Data Interchange (EC/EDI) capabilities throughout existing systems
 - implement requirements of newly established laws and regulations
 - implement the recommendations of the Acquisition and Financial Management Panel
 - develop and implement the Central Contractor Registration (CCR) System
 - identify and convert to no more than three interim-migratory vendor pay systems throughout DFAS in order to prepare for implementation of the Defense Procurement Payment System (DPPS)
 - develop and implement DPPS
 - eliminate the use of the Mechanization of Contract Administration Services (MOCAS) system for contractor payments
 - eliminate the use of the three interim-migratory vendor payment systems
-

Responsible Manager

The Vendor Pay Strategy office of primary responsibility and responsible manager are:

DFAS-HQ/F
Project Manager
Steve First

DSN: 869-7929
Comm: (614) 693-7929
Fax: (614) 693-5252
E-mail:

Milestones

The following milestones apply to the Vendor Pay Strategy streamlining initiative:

Action	End Date
Implement EC/EDI capabilities	Mar 99
Implement new laws and regulations	Mar 99
Select interim migratory vendor pay system	Mar 99
Convert to interim migratory system	Mar 99
Develop DPPS	Mar 99
Implement DPPS	Mar 99
Develop and implement AFMP recommendations	Mar 99
Develop and implement CCR	Mar 99

Benefits

The following are qualitative benefits of the Vendor Pay Strategy streamlining initiative:

- compliance with laws
- efficient use of resources
- easier conversion to future systems
- efficient management of systems
- standardized data within systems
- introduction of new technologies